

## MIRROR OF MICHIGAN

## FAITHFUL RECOUNTING OF HER LATEST NEWS.

Sophomores at Ann Arbor Perpetrate a Mischief Outrage—Bay County Must Pay Up Delinquent Taxes—Battle Creek Boy Killed.

**They Paint a Freshman's Face Black.**  
The sophomores at the Ann Arbor university did not play their usual trick on the freshmen when they kidnapped their football team, H. W. Standart. It has just come to light that "just for fun" they painted the face of John H. McClellan, of Lexington, Ky., with white paint. The young man's face is swollen to about twice its natural size, and the sophomores are now being examined by a physician. The result will not be serious. The president is indignant and some of the guilty ones will probably suffer.

**Trap Gun's Work.**  
John Irvin, aged 16, died at Battle Creek from a gunshot wound, and his death will probably make some trouble for a prominent citizen, who owns a cottage at Grosse Pointe. For several years boys have stolen articles from the house, and the owner has been putting a trap gun in such a manner that the opening of the door would discharge it. The load was a wad. Irvin and two other boys effected an entrance two weeks ago. As they stepped into the place the gun went off, the charge striking the owner in the hand. The owner was dressed by the doctor, but it was useless, and he died a few days later. The owner is now suing the boys for the value of the gun.

**Michigan May Win the Case.**  
The celebrated case of the State of Michigan against the State of Ohio, for the recovery of \$100,000 in delinquent taxes, came to an end in the Supreme Court after a long and tedious trial of six weeks. The number of issues of fact to be decided by the jury were thirty, and upon their findings the Supreme Court will be called upon at the June term to finally adjust the differences between the litigants. The findings of the jury were, almost without exception, in favor of the State.

**Record of the Week.**  
Two Muskegon men caught a 50-pound muskallunge.  
All hanging signs at Muskegon must come down.

**Horatio N. Peck, of Grand Rapids, aged 72, hanged himself.** He was well off, but in poor health.

**Owosso ladies who ride wheels have organized a wheel club, but have declared against the wearing of bloomers.**

**Mayor Kilpatrick, of Adrian, lays down the law that all restaurants connected with saloons must close at 10 o'clock.**

**Amaziah Turner, an Adrian farmer, caught a mud turtle 14 inches long, on whose back was carved the date "1874."**

**Owosso women have taken up with the very latest reform.** They propose to have tobacco smoking on the streets prohibited.

**A new school house, to cost \$4,000, is to be built at Napoleon.** It will be of brick, one story high, with three large class rooms.

**A man by the name of Spokenhizer, up in Muskegon County, wandered into a barber shop the other day and indulged in a hair cut and shave.** In his shaving was found a last year's bird's nest, containing three unhatched eggs.

**Cassville and Pigeon, two villages in Huron County, are only nine miles apart.** On the same line of railroad. He had the facilities are such that it takes four days to write a letter from one place to the other and receive an answer.

**A farmer living between Ypsilanti and Saline recently alarmed both towns and his neighbors by burning off sixteen acres of meadow.** He plowed a few furrows round it to prevent the fire from spreading, and then set the fire to it. He had the satisfaction of keeping everybody guessing where the dense smoke came from.

**The capabilities of Northern Michigan as a fruit growing region become more apparent as the country develops.** Apples, plums and pears are very profitable crops, and many farmers in Kalkaska County are setting out more or less extensive orchards, particularly apples, this spring, while those who had the foresight to do so years ago are now realizing handsomely from the orchards that are old enough to bear.

**A young man about to start in business asked a veteran Oakland County merchant how he succeeded so well in a small town.** "I'll give you a pointer," said the merchant, "but don't give me your. Raising a business is no easy job. I used to sit by a front window and charge up an article to every third person that walked by. It counted up fast, and all I was out for stock was my ink and time. Some cautious, careful fellows kicked when my statement was sent in, but most of them cashed up without a murmur. That's the secret of my success."

**A deputy sheriff was called in to settle a family row at Hastings the other day.** Husband drunk and abusive wife. The angry wife vowed she'd not let him have another day, etc. Wife got the name as a protector while she claimed her child, and her belongings. When the husband learned her purpose he said: "She can take anything she wants and welcome." As soon as the wife found out he was perfectly willing she should take her property and leave, she took off her wraps and began getting supper. That's "just like a woman," and, no doubt, this husband knew it.

**Mrs. John Hooker, of Lester, Branch County, shot herself, but a physician saved her life.** Ten days ago she is said to have taken croton oil. Her husband died recently and she was in destitute circumstances.

**A man in Portland township, Ionia County, was arrested on a charge of selling cider without a license, and on his examination one witness swore that his cider was so old "that it walked with a cane."** The accused, however, proved to the satisfaction of the court that the beverage in question "still wore long clothes," and was discharged.

## SIX CHEBOYGAN SALOONS WERE DRIVEN OUT OF BUSINESS BY THE HIGH LICENSE.

It cost Lansing \$3,600.65 to aid 2,792 poor persons during the twelve months past.

Ground was broken for the new ward school, No. 8, at Battle Creek, and it will be ready for use Sept. 1.

Not more than three or four of Jackson's seventy-six saloons will quit business because of the \$500 license.

The Congregational Church at Victor has purchased a 550-pound bell which will toll church members to worship.

A little child of Chester Meritt picked up a bottle of mercurial medicine near Mericene, and drank the contents. She died in a few hours.

R. C. Richmond, of Lyons, purchased a farm about ten days ago, and neglected to have the insurance transferred immediately. Hence he is now out about \$800, the barn having been destroyed by fire last week.

A Hastings 7-year-old felt very jealous because all the girls of her acquaintance had had the measles, and she was not honored, so she prayed: "And, dear Lord, I pray that I may catch the mumps, and leave them on both sides, too."

Dog policemen are getting in their work at Hastings and canines are dying at the rate of three and four a day. They are no respecters of persons—or dogs; the ownerless yellow dog and the one with a pedigree are laid low in equal numbers.

Some time ago a supervisor living in Cadillac voted "no" on an ordinance to prohibit dogs roaming at large. A couple of days after one of the curs killed a young colt belonging to the same man, and if that ordinance ever comes up again it would be safe to say that he would not vote again as he did before.

A stranger got off the train at Flint, and, after tending up a ticket to Caldwell, Idaho, disappeared in the country. Which Garner brought him to town. Physicians pronounced him slightly demented, but in time he recovered sufficiently to tell that his name was James Renwick, and that he was on his way from Edinburgh, Scotland, to Idaho.

A farmer presented A. Eryth, proprietor of a Mr. Clemens restaurant, with a big owl. The bird was placed in the show window, but, under the garish light, refused to sit or be comforted. When nearly starved to death he was placed in the cellar, where numerous rats were holding sway. Now the cellar abounds mostly in owl.

The Michigan crop report issued by the Secretary of State states that while the normal rainfall for April in Michigan is 2.44 inches, the total precipitation for the month this year was much less than one-half that amount, the month being the driest ever known. The average condition of wheat is reported at 90 per cent. Meadows need rain. Apples and peaches promise a good crop.

The following from the Cadillac News and Express would seem to indicate that there was something new under the sun after all. A middle-aged woman was justly circulating a subscription in the city last week for contributions to secure a divorce from her husband. There appeared to be considerable partially disguised sympathy for the unknown husband in the case, if he still lives, by those who were urged to contribute.

For years Peter Tallerman, about 72 years old, had lived in the attic room of a business block in Muskegon, and was now suspected of having a cent. He begged his living from door to door in the summer, wearing the most tattered garments, and in the winter bundling up in such rags and pieces of bagging as he could pick up. Last week he was found dead, starved to death. In the mattress was found over \$4,000 in bonds, certificates and cash.

A Layer lady called on a new neighbor, who received her courteously, showed her into the parlor and handed her a chair, but unfortunately it was rickety; it went down under her weight, and her head went crashing through the window. It did not occur to the polite hostess to inquire how badly her guest was injured, but she merely exclaimed: "You shall pay for that glass." The bill was settled and the visit was not unnecessarily prolonged. And now the woman is kicking herself because she forgot to charge for breaking the chair.

After a half dozen years of experimenting, A. B. Crell, of Ionia, has perfected a model of a postal car which will attain a speed of 200 miles an hour, and is designed by the inventor to carry mail between the principal cities of the country. This car is to be thirty-three feet long and to run on a steel elevated track eighteen feet above the ground, and it is estimated that the road will cost \$10,000 a mile. Under the patentee's idea power houses can be supplied at intervals of 200 miles, and the electric current, sufficient to make the entire run between New York and Chicago, may be generated from the waste power at Niagara Falls. Ex-Postmaster General Bissell has endorsed it, as have many scientists. Mr. Crell's model weighs nearly 1,500 pounds. He is to give an exhibition of it on a thousand-foot track within the next month.

At Ann Arbor, the bazing excitement culminated at the meeting of the faculty, when three men were suspended until February next. One week ago Henry Standart, of Detroit, who was toastmaster for the class of '95, was spirited away to a house a few miles out of town, as were a couple of other '95 men. The sophomores' amusement was interrupted by a party of freshmen who came in search of their men. During the struggle the fire, which had been built on a pile of literary department—Frank A. Ketchum, of Detroit, Evans Holbrook of Onawa, Iowa, and Harry P. Herdman of Jonesville, Ohio.

Marine City dogs that have not the proper passports now sneak through the alleys and back streets, because Marshal Kittler is on the warpath for those unlicensed, and ten or a dozen have been killed.

Richmond has secured a new industry in the shape of the factory of the Richmond Consolidated Hay Bale Co. The company starts out with a capital of \$5,000, most of which is held by Richmond citizens. This is the only factory of its kind in the State, and there are only half a dozen others in the whole of the United States.

## STRIKERS IN A RIOT.

## SAVAGE BATTLE FOUGHT AT SOUTH CHICAGO.

Striking Furnace Men in the Illinois Steel Company's Mills Attack Fellow Employees—Charged by the Police—Severe Battle Follows.

**Rioters Are Routed.**  
Four hundred striking employees of the Illinois Steel Company at South Chicago created one of the most serious riots in the history of the town Tuesday afternoon, when they broke down the gates and attempted to drive all the workmen from the rail mills, blast furnace and machine shops. A series of hard fights ensued in each of the buildings. A riot call was turned in. Capt. Jenkins with nine policemen arrived on the scene in a few minutes. The handful of policemen attacked the rioters, who were armed with iron and copper pipes, clubs and stones. Although outnumbered, the police drove the rioters outside the main gate, where a savage fight occurred, in which all the police officers were more or less injured. Probably 100 of the rioters

had their heads cracked. Twenty-six of their number were arrested, all of whom were more or less hurt. Many wounded rioters were carried off by the crowd. But for the determined fight made by the gallant little band of policemen, the officials of the company believe the mob would have destroyed thousands of dollars' worth of property as soon as the men who remained at work were driven away.

The entire works is shut down, with the exception of the plate mill, which employs 600 men. Three thousand men are out of employment. The company's plant in Joliet is also affected, about 1,500 men being out there.

After the riot at the mills and the arrest of twenty-six of the ringleaders, another mob of about 1,000 gathered about the police station, and the police were confronted with the possibility of an effort on the part of the friends of the strikers to rescue the men who were under arrest. Sergeant Van Pelt, who had just returned from the scene of the riot with a small detachment of men, took in this situation at a glance and ordered his men to disperse the mob. This was done with a meeting with any great resistance. Additional men were at once sent for, and at midnight a strong cordon of police guarded the approaches to the station at Eighty-ninth street and Exchange place, while 125 bluebirds stood guard over the mills.

The trouble all started over the strike of about thirty brown men, or are where, who work at what are known as the south furnaces. These furnaces, two in number, are used to reduce the crude ore to the form of pig iron and are wholly independent of the steel mills. These men struck Monday afternoon because the company refused to grant them a raise of wages. Tuesday morning they made their appearance in the yards, and going to the four furnaces at the north end of the works, drove away all the men there, about 400 in number. These men, the officers of the company claim, did not wish to strike, but quit work through fear of personal violence. This they showed all the furnaces, throwing about 700 men out of employment. The men who are at work on strike did not number more than 125 at most; the rest who were forced to quit perform other duties about the

works.

The Missouri Senate passed the St. Louis Safety committee election bill as a substitute for the Filley bill.

Tuesday, June 11, at Des Moines, was agreed upon as the date for the Iowa Populist State convention.

The Kentucky Republican State Committee has fixed June 5 as the day for the State Republican convention.

The Mississippi Democratic convention will be held at Jackson Aug. 18. The executive committee is for a silver platform.

Ex-Congressman Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia, has returned to the practice of law, though renominated by the Populists.

The New York Assembly concurred in the Senate amendment to the bill removing the New York police magistrates—yeas, 86; nays, 17.

The Utah constitutional convention adopted the constitution as a whole and disposed of some minor business preliminary to adjournment.

Senator Jones, of Arkansas, says he believes material for a monetary conference will be held not later than November, and, if so, he is to attend.

Judge Edmunds, of the St. Louis, Mo., criminal court, has instructed the May grand jury to make a thorough investigation of alleged election frauds last November.

Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania, introduced his resolution for a committee of five to investigate charges that the Councils of Philadelphia sell franchises. Referred to committee.

Matthews, of Indiana, says he would like the Democratic nomination for President if it were offered to him; but he is not a candidate for anything in the sense of seeking the nomination.

Thirty-five of the fifty-eight Democrats in the Missouri House at a caucus adopted a resolution favoring the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. The whole result of the caucus was to precipitate a discussion which will probably result in a State convention.

The Michigan Supreme Court has handed down a decision that the act passed by the present Legislature authorizing the appointment by the Governor of a new Detroit Board of Health is constitutional. The court declares the new board is entirely warranted in drawing upon the treasury of Detroit for money.

The Missouri Supreme Court rendered an important decision affecting the Australian ballot law. The Kansas City grand jury asked for the ballot boxes to investigate alleged ballot frauds. The request was refused. Giving the grand jury the right to inspect the ballot boxes, the court holds, would violate the secrecy of the ballot as well as being an infringement of the constitution.

Apples have become almost as dear as eggs this spring, but it is not due to the short crop at home as much as the export trade. The English and French have bought very few of American apples, and since last fall the New York fruit men have shipped 1,443,392 barrels of apples to Europe, as against 108,700 barrels in the winter of 1893-94.

The Governor of Georgia has been asked to call out the militia to be at Andersonville, Sumter County, Decoration Day, to preserve order. In times past the people have utterly disregarded the laws of the State and openly defied its officers.

City Treasurer Jacobs, whose term of office had just expired at Butte, Mont., committed suicide by shooting. It was found he had a shortage of over \$50,000.

Miss Harriet Newman, daughter of John Newman, of Elgin, Ill., died at St. Augustine, Fla.

## HOT WEATHER HERE.

## THE RECORD FOR HEAT IN MAY IS BROKEN.

Whole Northwest Affected by the Sudden Onslaught of Caloric—Greatly Stimulates Growing Crops—Political Complexion of the Next Senate.

**All the West in a Blaze.**  
With the exception of an area in the extreme Northwest, the entire country aweltered in heat Thursday. At many points it was the hottest May day on record. In Texas and Kansas the thermometer of 98 degrees was recorded by the weather bureau thermometers. In Iowa and South Dakota it was 94 degrees. Reports show the heat to have been general throughout Iowa. The air was moist and the progress made by crops, following the recent rains, has never been more marked. The grass and grain crops will mature weeks ahead of time. The present favorable weather continues. It was the hottest May day in twenty-four years in Indiana according to the records of the Indianapolis weather bureau. Indianapolis was near the center of the hot wave in the Central States, the mercury running up to 94 degrees between 2 and 3 o'clock. During the past twenty-four years during the month of May the hottest day did not get above 90 in the shade. Thursday the mercury passed 90 within a radius of 100 miles each way from Indianapolis. The effect on crops is said to be exhilarating since the rains of the last few days, which, in some parts of Indiana, broke a drought that has continued almost unbroken for months. In Wisconsin the thermometer ranged from 90 degrees to 100 degrees in the shade from 11 in the morning until 6 in the afternoon, and what little wind there was came charged with triple extract of Sahara. The day brought forth vegetation so fast that one could see the plants grow. Chicago people staggered along under a maximum of 90 degrees in the shade, while farther east it dropped off to an average of 80 degrees.

The Chicago weather man certifies to the statement that the first nine days of this month hold the ribbon for average high temperature, the mean being 69 degrees, which is 17 degrees above the normal. The weather bureau records give the maximum temperature as follows:

Day	High	Low
May 1	75	57
May 2	68	54
May 3	73	58
May 4	77	61
May 5	70	59

The nearest approach to this was in May, 1880, when the average for the first nine days was 65 degrees.

The records from leading points in the West show the following maximums of temperature for the day:

Place	High	Low
El Paso, Tex.	88	68
Wichita, Kan.	84	64
Des Moines, Ia.	84	64
Indianapolis, Ind.	84	64
Guthrie, Ok.	92	72
Marquette, Mich.	92	72
Springfield, Ill.	90	70
Chicago	90	70
Springfield, Mo.	86	66
St. Paul, Minn.	84	64
St. Louis, Mo.	84	64

The average heat maximum in the East for the day was 70 degrees. Several deaths from sunstroke are reported.

**THE NEXT SENATE.**  
Political complexion—Republicans, 43; Democrats, 39; Populists, 6.

All the Senatorial elections having been held and the vacancies filled the political complexion of the next United States Senate will be as follows:

State	Present Senate	Next Senate
Alabama	2	2
Arkansas	2	2
California	1	1
Colorado	2	2
Connecticut	2	2
Delaware	1	1
Florida	2	2
Georgia	2	2
Idaho	2	2
Illinois	1	1
Indiana	2	2
Iowa	2	2
Kansas	1	1
Kentucky	2	2
Louisiana	2	2
Maine	2	2
Maryland	2	2
Massachusetts	2	2
Michigan	2	2
Minnesota	2	2
Mississippi	2	2
Missouri	2	2
Montana	1	1
Nebraska	1	1
Nevada	1	1
New Hampshire	2	2
New Jersey	2	1
New York	2	2
North Carolina	2	1
North Dakota	1	1
Ohio	2	1
Oregon	2	2
Pennsylvania	2	2
Rhode Island	2	2
South Carolina	2	2
South Dakota	1	1
Tennessee	2	2
Texas	2	2
Vermont	2	2
Virginia	2	2
Washington	1	2
West Virginia	2	1
Wisconsin	2	2
Wyoming	1	2
Total	37	44

**The Secrecy of Apples.**  
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Washington Gossip

W. R. Smith, superintendent of the Botanic gardens in Washington, has held the place for forty-three years.

The Secretary of the Navy has appointed Herbert Howard, of Port Huron, Mich., a cadet at the naval academy.

Senator Gear, of Iowa, with his health in part restored after a desperate fight for life, will return home in a few days.

Prof. J. T. Rothrock is authority for the statement that 15,000,000 acres of land in Pennsylvania was sold for non-payment of taxes last year.

Gen. Stanton, paymaster general of the army, has received from Fort Washackie, Wyo., a magnificent war bonnet made by the Shoshone Indians.

Private Secretary Thurber says the statement that the President is writing a book on economic science, or on any other subject, is absolutely untrue.

The reclassification of employees of the customs service has been completed, and the rules for carrying into effect all the changes made will be promulgated at once.

The six new gunboats for which plans have recently been approved by the Secretary of the Navy will be known by numbers until they are named by the Secretary.

The action of the Pension Bureau in constraining the legal meaning of "dependence" under the act of June 27, 1890, has been reversed by Assistant Secretary of the Interior Richard W. Taylor, who says that "adequate means of support" the law means a comfortable maintenance during the remainder of life.

Secretary of State Gresham continues to improve steadily. He takes food in sufficient quantities, secures considerable sleep, and the pleuritic attack, while still the source of some constant pain, is "nearly" its course naturally and satisfactorily.

Secretary Carlisle has directed the Federal authorities at Tampa, Fla., to communicate to the State quarantine authorities his opinion that the United States laws do not warrant the detention of the Spanish cruiser Infanta Isabella on a reported violation of the Federal quarantine laws.

## RECALL OF THURSTON.

## Hawaiian Government Finally Receives That Much-Talked-of Message.

Hawaiian advice from Honolulu say that the letter demanding the recall of Minister Thurston is there and has been read to the executive session of the council. It had been to Hong Kong. It went past Honolulu in a bag with others. The fact is, with the post office at San Francisco. The ground of the objection to Thurston is confined to a single transaction. The offense alleged is that Thurston, at the legation, showed to reporters private letters to himself from Honolulu. Gresham spoke to the Hawaiian minister about the matter. Thurston said that he regretted it very much; that in the hurry of handling a big mail he had shown this letter with others, without any special intent. Secretary Gresham thereupon asked that the apology be submitted in writing. Thurston declined to do this.

Gresham's letter is dated Feb. 21 last, and states that Thurston is no longer personally acceptable to the administration at Washington as Hawaiian minister. It is definitely settled that Thurston will not return to Washington. He has resigned, his resignation to take effect when his successor has been appointed. No retaliating measures will be taken by the Hawaiian Government, as a cabinet officer, and Minister Willis will remain in office so far as anything the officials on this side may do or say to him.

**A REMARKABLE COLONY.**  
Sixty-Eight Bank Officers Confined in the One Penitentiary.

There are now in the Kings County, N. Y., penitentiary sixty-eight prisoners, who, at one time or another, were officers of banks—some tellers, others presidents, and others still cashiers. The Kings County penitentiary is one of five penal institutions which are under contract with the Federal Government to keep in confinement all prisoners convicted of felonies by United States courts, and hence the large number of former bank officials, as these have been gathered from a wide extent of territory.

Speaking of his boarders, Warden Hayes of the penitentiary says: "I have here in my population as able financiers and expert accountants, as ever lived. They came from all over the East and Southeast. We have them from Louisiana to Maine. If there should be a strike of tellers, cashiers and clerks in any one of the banks of greater New York I could furnish a complete staff on one hour's notice. Yes, I could fit the bank out with a president and a full force down to, but not including, the janitor. It is a remarkable fact which I have verified by looking over the records, that although there have been confined in this prison since it began to receive United States prisoners, twelve or fifteen years ago, a total of 190 bank officers and clerks, we have never lost a janitor or watchman or runaway messenger."

**AGAINST "COIN."**  
Referee Vincent So Decides in the Forfeiture Case of William A. Vincent.

At Chicago, Referee William A. Vincent has made public his decision in the forfeiture case of "Coin," in which the veracity of "Coin" was the question at issue. Mr. Vincent decided against "Coin."

The bet came about in this way: Ex-Mayor Hopkins, William S. Forrest and Sigmund Zeisler were engaged in a discussion on the money question. "From 1792 to 1873," said Mr. Hopkins, "silver was the unit of value in the United States." "What is your authority?" demanded Mr. Forrest. "Coin's Financial School," replied the ex-mayor.

"I'll bet you an amount of money at 2 to 1 that 'Coin' lied," said Mr. Forrest. "I'll take \$20 of that," said Mr. Hopkins, and the \$20 was put up in Mr. Vincent's hands. Mr. Forrest being called away, he left Mr. Zeisler to draw up the wager.

Mr. Vincent holds that two units of silver were expressed from 1792 to 1873. W. E. Harvey, author of "Coin," says Judge Vincent's decision is a farce.

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# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

With the advent of the new woman what will become of that old stand-by, the summer girl?

Train Robber Perry has been criticising the management of the Mattheawan insane asylum. He must be crazy.

Some women are so ill-mannered as to go right into a store and try to interrupt a conversation between the clerks.

Men should really be in favor of bloomers. No matter how awkward they are, they can't possibly step on a lady's train if she wears bloomers.

A little paper up in Victoria expresses decided disapproval of the Monroe doctrine. The authorities at Washington ought to know this before they do anything rash.

If Professor Woodward, who declares that the earth wobbles, will investigate the matter a little more closely he perhaps may discover that one of his own wheels is loose.

The head line of a contemporary which says that "The Standard Oil Company Has Control of the Oil Market" is unnecessary. That is what the Standard Oil Company is on earth for, exclusively.

Henry Gleason, a Chicago salesman, aged 23, took a dose of laudanum to "play a joke on the old folks." The joke was not as good as one it might have been; a doctor pumped him out and spoiled it.

The Prince of Wales has reconsidered his idea of coming over to Newport this summer. If he doesn't come he will miss the treat of seeing a rare collection of anglo-manians with English manners totally unknown in England.

Wooling sheep fattened on alfalfa and wheat have sold in the Chicago market this spring at prices which realize for the feeder \$13.20 per ton for wheat. This is an excellent method of transforming these products into cash.

Prince Francis Joseph of Battenberg announces that he will shortly visit this country, landing in San Francisco and traversing the entire width of the United States. Thus no bidder will be overlooked. Get out your pocketbooks, girls.

Mrs. Jacobs, of Butte, has instituted divorce proceedings on the ground that her husband is engaged in a disreputable business. He has some kind of an investment company which she says is no better than a lottery. But, then, when she got married she invested in the biggest lottery going. She's not in a position to take exceptions to his business.

It is easy enough to make money, even in the hardest of hard times. A few gentlemen, banded together for mutual advantage under the name of the Standard Oil Company, have just pocketed \$50,000,000 profits, all made within a few days. All that is needed to make money is the right combination of conditions—hard times do not count.

Recent dispatches were somewhat lurid with the prospects of an Indian war on the Nebraska border. Frontier settlers were reported as abandoning their farms and fleeing to the towns, and the Indians were said to be putting on their war paint. This is the kind of thing that always happens when the whites are meditating a move upon usual bold act of land robbery against the Indians. Their avaricious eyes are always fixed upon the possessions of the red man. All the Indians in the country are now herded on reservations sacredly guaranteed to them by treaty with the government. Over them the Indian is supposed to roam at pleasure in pursuit of game, and so long as he keeps within his boundaries he may do as he pleases. This is not at all in consonance with the ideas of the settler and frontiersman. In his view the only good Indian is a dead Indian. He has no use for hunting grounds or cornfields. All that he requires is a little earth, six feet or so, for his possession. Fixed there he is safe. Hence these war scares. As might be imagined in advance, a land company is at the bottom of the present trouble. It is to be hoped that the government will take such a hand in the present difficulty as to see that the Indians obtain justice. After a century of dishonor we ought at last to be willing to deal justly with this fast disappearing race. We will have all their lands presently by inheritance.

**What Fighting Means in Kentucky.**  
An old woman living some distance from Manchester, Ky., was summoned as a witness to tell what she knew about a fight at her house several nights before in which three or four people were killed. She mounted the stand with evident reluctance and many misgivings, and when questioned by the court as to what she knew about the matter said: "Well, Judge, the first I knowed about it was when Bill Sanders called Tom Smith a liar and Tom knocked him down with a stick of wood. One of Bill's friends then hit Tom with a knife, slain a big piece out of him. Sam Jones, who was a friend of Tom's, then shot the other fellow, en' two more shot him, en' three or four others got cut right smart by somebody. That naturally caused some excitement, Judge, en' then they commenced fightin'."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

**The Dogs of Paris.**  
Late returns show that Paris has 80,000 registered dogs, or one to every thirty inhabitants.

It costs \$2,000,000 annually to feed them, but the dogs in turn afford occupation to twenty-five manufacturers of collars and muzzles, four bakers of dog's bread, five factories where dog biscuits, consisting of meat fibre, are made; three special dog pharmacists, a dozen infirmaries and two dog hospitals.—Chicago Herald.

It will behoove the American merchant to take advantage to the utmost of the commercial features of the treaty between Japan and China. It is incomprehensible that the markets which have been opened for many years have been so neglected by American merchants. But it will be folly to neglect to seize the opportunity afforded by an extension of commercial privileges in China. We buy from Japan \$10,000,000 worth of goods a year and sell her \$4,000,000. What reason is there for this tremendous disparity? Do we not produce the things which Japan needs and which she buys from England? Why should we send \$15,000,000 every year more than we get in return? The figures regarding China are not so bad. We export to China \$10,000,000 and import \$20,000,000, an adverse difference of \$4,000,000. With the opening of China to the commerce of the world it would seem that the merchants of this country could make a better showing. England makes a showing that causes the American merchant's mouth to water. She exports to China \$105,000,000 worth of goods every year, of which \$25,000,000 are cotton goods. She exports to Japan \$27,000,000, of which \$4,197,000 are cotton goods. That is, England sends to China every year \$9,000,000 more of cotton goods than the aggregate of our entire exports to that country. Her exports of cotton goods to Japan just about equal the total American exports to that country. Why should England enjoy such a tremendous trade in cotton goods? Does America produce no cotton? Are there no factories where the cotton is made into fabrics? Cotton is king. Have American merchants and manufacturers gone to sleep? It is time for them to wake up.

## SMOOTH-BORE GUNS NOW.

How It Is Proposed to Reduce the Cost of Great Cannon.

The very heavy cost of modern guns is largely due to the time and labor which are necessarily expended upon the operation of rifling them. It is almost impossible to make the gun and the projectile that the soft driving bands of the latter shall at the moment of discharge, accurately fit into the grooves and lands of the bore and allow no gases to pass ahead. When these gases do pass ahead of the projectile they score and damage the interior of the gun; and, where the new powders are used and the gases of combustion attain an enormous degree of heat, the process of deterioration, especially in weapons of large calibre, is often very rapid. A Swedish engineer, W. T. Unger, has devised a method whereby he hopes to save, not only the cost of rifling, but also the interior wear and tear for which rifling is responsible. He proposes to construct all guns as smooth bores, and to fit the projectile with gas checks, which shall render it practically impossible for any gases to rush past them.

In order to convey to the projectile an axial rotary motion, such as is at present conveyed to it by the action of the rifling, he has invented a mechanical arrangement, which, at the instant of firing, gives to the gun itself an axial rotary motion. The device consists of a rotary mounted holder containing the projectile, and a spindle provided with a bearing in the rear wall of the casing, by means of which the rotary movement to the projectile is exactly the same as is produced by the constant or increasing twist of an ordinary rifled gun; and he is of the opinion that the adoption of his system, while giving equal or even improved accuracy of fire, will reduce the cost of heavy guns by one-half and add fully 100 per cent. to their endurance.

## The Tarantula Killer.

It has a bright blue body, nearly two inches long, and wings of a golden hue. As it flies here and there in the sunlight, glittering like a flash of fire, one moment resting on a leaf, the next on a granite boulder, it keeps up an incessant buzzing, which is caused by the vibration of its wings. No sooner does the tarantula hear this than he trembles with fear, for well he knows the fate in store for him when once his mortal foe perceives his whereabouts. This it soon does, and hastens to the attack.

At first it is content with flying in circles over its intended victim. Gradually it approaches nearer and nearer. At last, when it is within a few inches, the tarantula rises upon its hind legs and attempts to grapple with its foe, but without success. Like a flash the giant wasp is on its back. The deadly fangs have been avoided. The next instant a fearful sting penetrates deep into the spider's body. Its struggles almost cease. A sudden paralysis creeps over it, and it staggers, helpless, like a drunken man, first to one side, then to the other.

These symptoms, however, are only of short duration. While they last the wasp, but a few inches away, awaits the result; nor does it have to wait long. A few seconds and all sign of life has disappeared from the tarantula; the once powerful legs curl up beneath the body, and it rolls over dead.—Chambers' Monthly.

## Craze for Crime Mementos.

Since the assassination of M. Carnot the cutter at Cette who sold the dagger to the murderers has, it is said, been inundated with orders for weapons of similar pattern and size to that used on the fatal night at Lyons. The orders come from France and from abroad, notably in Brussels having asked for 300 daggers. During the month following the assassination the cutter dispatched over 1,000 of these articles to various places, and he is on the road to realize a small fortune out of the extraordinary craze manifested by his customers, French and foreign. Some of these people intend to exhibit the blades in their shops or taverns, while others are collectors of curiosities, who want to possess some memento of a terrible crime.

## No Use for Soap.

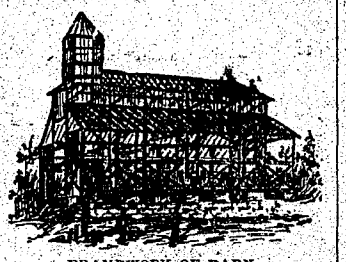
A soap dealer who should open an agency in China would lose money. In many parts of China the children wear no clothes for many months in the year, and the majority of the people never wash. "Do you wash your child every day?" a Chinese mother was asked. "Wash him every day?" was the indignant response; "he was never washed since he was born!"

# REAL RURAL READING

WILL BE FOUND IN THIS DEPARTMENT.

Plan for a Model Dairy Barn—Choose a Fast Walking Team for Farm Use—How to Cure Smoky Chimneys—Agricultural Notes.

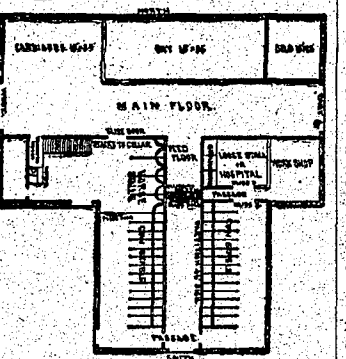
**Dairy Barn.**  
The barn illustrated herewith was built with this purpose in view by Edwin Parsons, on his Riverside dairy farm of 100 acres in York County, Maine. The frame work of the barn is shown in the first picture. The main barn is 42x72 feet, the cow stable on the south side being 30x30 feet. There is a cellar under the whole eight feet



FRAMEWORK OF BARN.

deep; the bottom is cemented, and the wall is entirely built of split granite, the entrance being under the driveway to the main floor at the east end. The frame, says the Orange Judd Farmer, is one of the best pieces of work of its kind ever put together on a farm, and was designed by Mr. Parsons, who made the working plans, laid out the work, and personally superintended its construction. The frame is supported throughout by iron rods and bolts; there are no mortises to the frame with the exception of the plates, which are mortised to the posts. In the base of the tower is a water tank having a capacity of 5,000 gallons. This tank is filled, by means of a windmill force pump, from the river, and a stand pipe is supplied with fire hose.

Thoroughly built in every detail, this barn is also well furnished in every particular. Water is supplied to the managers of the cow barn and to the horse stable. Patent adjustable stanchions are provided, and the latest hay fork and carrier. Great attention has been paid to ventilation, which is regarded as very nearly or quite perfect in its operation. The silo has a capacity of 175 tons. A ground plan is shown

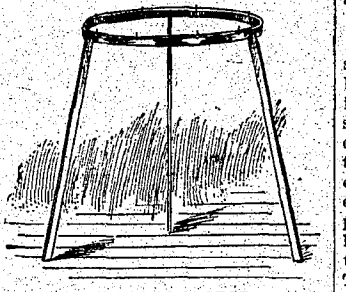


FLOOR PLAN OF THE BARN.

in the second illustration that explains itself, the details of which will form an interesting study to all interested in barn architecture.

## A Convenient Bag-Holder.

The accompanying illustration, taken from the Ohio Farmer, shows a cheap and efficient contrivance to take the place of man or boy in the work of putting grain into sacks. It is made by taking a good sound wooden barrel hoop and closing it to the desired diameter. To the hoop attach three legs, which should be of light wood which will not split when the hoop is nailed to the tops. The tops of the legs are beveled from the side next the hoop in order to give spread at the bottom.



A CHEAP BAG-HOLDER.

The legs may be of any length that will suit the fancy, but should be a little shorter than the sacks. It is not necessary that the hoop be so small as the diameter of the smallest sack, because if the sack is small it need not be hooked onto all the small legs that are driven from the inside of the hoop. The materials cost almost nothing and the holder can be made in half an hour.

## A Team for Country Use.

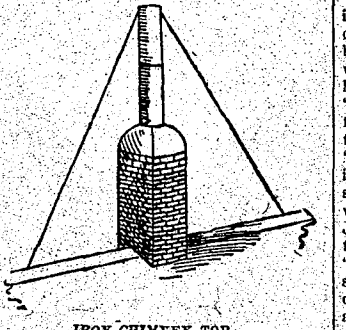
Choose a fast walking team; or, if you own a good young team, teach them to walk by rarely trotting them. There is double advantage in a rapid walker, says the Massachusetts Ploughman. Time is saved in cultivation and harvest, and wagons last much longer when taken at a fair rate of speed such as seen in a rapid walk than if driven more rapidly, whether loaded or not. The slow-walking team is made to bang the wagon at frequent intervals to make up for the time lost while walking. Many horses can be taught to walk four miles an hour. Notice the difference in the hayfield, whether you can afford a slow moping horse. A free-walking horse can easily cultivate seven acres of narrow rows in a day; many slow walkers will not cover four acres. Which is preferable? A fast walk, if it be steady, will not cover plants more than a slow walk—in fact, it is not so likely to, because the calf falls at the edge of the furrow mellow and fine.

## Time as a Fertilizer.

From many tests made upon land in various parts of the State it has been found that much of the plain land of Rhode Island is, perhaps, more acid than it should be for most profitable cultivation, says the Agriculturist. Upon land that is acid the application of alkali-limed lime in quantities of one to three tons, evenly spread and thoroughly worked into the soil after the land is plowed for a crop, has been productive

of good results. If the land referred to by your correspondent is overgrown with moss, "worn out," or falls to grow clover when sown, I should not hesitate to apply one or two tons of alkali-limed lime per acre, and thoroughly work it into the soil by repeated harrowing. The lime will probably hasten the decomposition, and make the fertilizing material in the soil more quickly available, which would be desirable for any early crop. The application of the lime is especially desirable if the land is to be seeded to clover in the near future.

**Smoky Chimneys.**  
Few things will raise the ire of the housewife or kitchen girl quicker than to be obliged to burn green wood, or to endure the evils of a smoky chimney. But the chimney affair should be easily disposed of. Most smoky chimneys are not built to the proper height, and it is usually the kitchen chimney that falls to give a proper draft to the stove, or discharge the smoke at the top in a satisfactory manner. The revolving patented appliances to be attached to the top of chimneys do not always give satisfaction, and to obtain a proper draught the chimney must often be extended to the level of the ridge of the main building. This renders in most cases a structure of brick quite impracticable, hence resort must be had to a galvanized attachment that any tin-smith will furnish. It should set down over one course or layer of bricks. Put it in place some still day, first coating with mortar the sides of brick to be covered by the hood, that a close joint may be had. If not more than two



IRON CHIMNEY TOP.

lengths of pipe are added two staves of wire attached to the ridge will prove sufficient; if the distance is greater, use three staves, which will hold it securely.

## Windbreaks for Poultry.

On windy days the hens will resort to any kind of shelter or break that protects them from the winds. As they prefer to be in the open air as much as possible, says the Prairie Farmer, the necessity for some kind of shelter often arises. It need not be a covered shed, as clear, sunny weather induces the fowls to forage, and they prefer to be in the sunlight. All they need is a close fence or wall. This should prompt those who contemplate making poultry yards to have the lower part of the fence, to the height of about two feet from the ground, close, so that the hens may be protected from the direct action of strong winds. If they are exposed to the full force of the wind, even when the weather is not very cold, the result will be catarrh, and eventually roup.

## Effects of Dehorning.

On June 7 about seventeen cows were dehorned. Some of the animals appeared to suffer considerable pain and quite a loss of blood, while others did not appear to mind it at all. There was little, if any, less milk on the days after dehorning, though the percentage of fat fell off to some extent. The average per cent. of fat in the milk of twenty-two cows, says F. J. Sleightholm, of the Ontario Agricultural College, most of which were dehorned, for the three days previous to dehorning was 3.0, while for the four days after dehorning it was 3.36. The average per cent. of fat of the four cows not dehorned was four for three days before, and 4.3 for the four days after dehorning.

## Gardens on Heavy Soil.

It used to be thought that only on sandy soil could good early gardens be made. It is true that the sandy soil is easily permeable to the air and is soon warmed, and it is also well drained. But it has too little vegetable matter, and the sand dries out in hot weather, so that however promising the vegetables may be in early spring they prove a failure. Well drained, heavy land, thoroughly cultivated to a fine tilth, is best for most garden crops. There are a few, however, that do best on sand, but it requires heavy and frequent manuring to make such land produce its best results.

## A Good Breed of Swine.

The Duroc Jersey will pay as well, or better, than any other breed for the feed consumed. They will fatten at any age. They are gentle and easily managed. They are at home everywhere. They raise as large a percentage of their pigs as any other breed, and their good coat of hair protects them from the heat of summer and the cold of winter.

## Pasturing Woodlands.

It is not worth while to turn cows into woodlands early for the pasture they will get. Shaded as the ground is under the trees the grass is very nutritious until the season is well advanced. There are besides in most woodlands many weeds like wild garlic which spoil the taste of milk, and make the woodlands unsuitable for pasturing with cows at any season.

## Agricultural Atoms.

Keep a close account of the cost of crops.

Transplant without moving the dirt from the roots. Use a shovel.

Sulphur, salt and sulphate of iron in equal parts is good for worms in lambs.

Hens relish a bit of charred corn once or twice a week and it is healthful.

Irregular feeding is thought to be the cause of many disorders among fowls.

Agriculture cannot be kept in the background; it is the heart of the nation, which forces the life blood throughout the body politic.

Better stock and better feeding and management will do for American farmers what it has done for English farmers to make farming more profitable by stock growing.

# THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

SERIOUS SUBJECTS CAREFULLY CONSIDERED.

A Scholarly Exposition of the Lesson—Thoughts Worthy of Calm Reflection—Half an Hour's Study of the Scriptures—Time Well Spent.

Lesson for May 19.  
Golden Text—"But Jesus yet answered nothing; so that Pilate marvelled."—Mark 15: 5.

**Subject: Jesus Before Pilate.—Mark 15: 1-15.**  
Scene: Early morning in old Jerusalem. The sun is just sending its first intimation across Olivet to the east, down whose slopes a few days since came the triumphal procession. On the other side rises Golgotha's pretentious brow, just emerging from the night mists. Yonder the temple towers, to whose shadow Christ so often came. But the denser shadows, just now, seem massed about the Pretorium. A group of men are pushing their way in, Pilate's court is about to convene. The personages: Here sits Pilate the Roman ruler who was ruled. A little beyond, the Pharisees, representatives of a faith that is dying, if not dead. Beyond them still the soldiers, looking heartlessly on, waiting to do their cruel part, and apparently anxious to be at the doing. Yet further on the clamorous multitude, nervous, curious, volatile, easily led. In the remote background, shrinking disciples, a few women amongst them. And in the midst, One like unto the Son of God. Great God, the Son and God, submitting himself to this indignity and indignity! "Herein is love," not that we loved, but that God loved us.

Jesus "bound." The Son of God bending to the children of earth; amazing condescension. "He humbled himself and became obedient unto death." And it was all for us, for us who so proudly bound him. And "delivered" to Pilate. He is "delivered" to this world-to-day for suffering. Accept him or reject him, one or the other. "And," as Matthew says, "Jesus stood before the governor." He is standing there yet, confronting the state. What will the commonwealth do with religion? What will politics do with Jesus? Christ is standing before each of the dominant parties to-day and saying, "What will you do with me?" Christ is standing before every governor, and every emperor, and every mayor of every city, and every chief of department. You must reckon with him in the state.

"Art thou the king of the Jews?" There must have been a little sarcasm there. Some contempt for the Christ, none for the Jews. For well he knows that for every Jew he has delivered him. Why indeed should the sly plotting Jews be reporting one of their number as seditions? A King indeed! "Thou sayest it." Equivalent to a strong affirmation. He was a King; he is a King. Not seen of men, but of God, and of those who have the Spirit. Not over men's heads, but men's hearts. Your King, my King, the world's King, King of kings, and Lord of lords is thus "King of the Jews." And some time Pilate, and all the world, will say it.

"But Jesus yet answered nothing." What did this silence of Jesus mean? Was it distrust of man? Certainly he knew what was in man, and he knew his self-defense before the stiff-necked and merciless sanhedrin at this time. Was it a meek and humble acquiescence to the fell enmity of his foes? The end he knew was high. Was it not above all, a calm and noble acceptance of the title given to him? What need indeed of verbal response? He himself was the answer. His life and his hastening death, and his life after death, these declare him.

"Whomsoever they desired." And they desired, as Peter says (Acts 3: 14): "A murderer to be granted." Christ or Barabbas? The choice is open still. And the choice is being daily made. We choose either the spiritual prince, the world ruler, and one stands for life and the other for death. "For the wages of sin is death, but the gift of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord."

"What evil hath he done?" Pilate's question is still before the world. And for an answer this "Crucify him." Men make up their lack of reasonable specifications against the Christ, by the loudness of their personal rejection of him. The world is as irrational as ever; and as cruel.

## Hints and Illustrations.

Pilate's court is yet in session. There they stand. Just now Pilate has said, "Behold the man." Behold him? How can we help it? All eyes are upon him. We are not looking at the richly robed governor or the plumed priests; we are looking at the crucified Christ. They thought to put him on trial, and lo, he has them before him, instead. Pilate is writhing; his wife wringing her hands, the Pharisees are foaming, the fickle people shrieking, and on the edge some women's tears. This, this is the world insistent beneath the whole picture: "What shall I do with Jesus, who is called Christ?"

Pilate's court, we have called it. It might better be named Christ's court; his lower court. The upper court has not yet convened; that comes next. Friend, get ready, pass this lower tribunal first: What will you do with Jesus? For before the Christ on trial, are gathered the Pharisees, the balance, Pilate and the Pharisees, and the multitude and the disciples. These four classes, representative in their way, make up this parties to this protected assize. It is Christ before the world, and the world before Christ.

And what will the Pharisee do with the Christ? He, too, will crucify him. Perhaps he does not mean to at the first. He only endeavors to suppress the new voice, to silence it. Then comes open denial, denial, opposition. At last it is discovered that there is but one way to meet this new doctrine. The author of it must be put to death. Crucifixion is the certain end of the Pharisee's rejection of Christ. To the Pharisee, the Pharisee, Christ is to crucify him. He is wounded in the house of his friends, wounded to the death. And the multitudes, what will they do with the Christ? Oh, they will listen to him at the first, be interested, indeed, for a while pleased. "The common people heard him gladly," heard him that was all. Out there in the city gate they wave palm branches and cry, "Hosanna!" Yet it is the same multitude that to-day is hoarsely shouting, "Crucify him!" They have come to understand him better to-day; what he is, a spiritual king; and what he demands, a spiritual surrender. That they are not ready for, and so they crucify him. Jesus is either all or nothing; No half-faith here. Half-faith is whole rejection and complete crucifixion. And the disciple, what will he do with the Christ? Not much. Alas, the disciples figure little to the Christ. Jesus, Jesus betraying him, Peter denying him, all forsaking and fleeing, some women weeping on the outskirts of the throng—that is all. Brethren, sisters, we also are in that trial scene, and we do not figure well. We have not, perhaps, rejected him, we do not stand against him, but there is a lack of love, a lack of faith. A very little we can do, but that little we do not well. Acknowledge it, brethren, it was all of grace. In that final act of redemption he did it all, and of the people there was none with him.

## Next Lesson—"Jesus on the Cross."—Mark 15: 23-37.

# HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT

AWAY WITH THE GLIMCRACKS.

Go through your house and shipify. Take out and throw away, or give away to some lower mind, the gilded rolling pin with a row of hooks in it; that elaborate jugs, of embossed velvet and palm-leaf fan full of newspapers, that plenty three-legged stool in the corner, painted "hand painted," and bedecked with a yard or so of good ribbon. Have nothing in your house that you do not know to be useful or believe to be beautiful. Nothing is or ever can be beautiful without use; without harmony.

A thing may be beautiful of its kind, beautiful in itself, but the moment you combine two things to make something else, then there needs something more than the beauty of the separate parts. Your gilded rolling pin with the hooks in it is not beautiful, because a rolling pin is an object with a definite use, and beautiful only in relation to its use. To gild it interferes with its use; to put hooks in it prohibits its use; to hang it up the wall makes a permanent laughing stock of a once respectable implement. Nothing is beautiful of its kind. So of the fan. A fan is meant to fan with, to move and agitate; it suggests coolness and grace of motion. Fastened to the wall it gives the same impression as a butterfly with a pin through it—something perverted and unimpaired, robbed of its natural function.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

**To Serve with Meat and Fish.**  
Roast beef should be served with grated horse-radish.  
Roast mutton with currant jelly.  
Boiled mutton with caper sauce.  
Roast pork with apple sauce.  
Roast lamb with mint sauce.  
Venison or wild duck with black currant jelly.  
Roast goose with apple sauce.  
Roast turkey with oyster sauce.  
Roast chicken with bread sauce.  
Comptote of pigeon with mushroom sauce.  
Broiled fresh mackerel with sauce of stewed gooseberries.  
Broiled bluefish with white cream sauce.  
Broiled salmon with rice.  
Fresh salmon with green peas and cream sauce.

## Paint for the Floor.

Take one-third turpentine and two-thirds boiled linseed oil, with a little Japanese dryer added. Buy a can of burnt sienna and blend thoroughly with this mixture. This gives a rich reddish-brown. Mix the paint quite thin, so that it will run readily. Lay it on the floor with a good-sized brush, stroking the brush the way of the grain of the wood. Put on several coats, allowing each one to become perfectly dry. Lastly, give the floor a good coat of varnish, and when thoroughly dry it will be found as satisfactory as a stained floor can be, and easily kept clean. The varnish gives it the appearance of polished wood. It can be kept in good condition by simply dusting and wiping off with an oily cloth.

## When the Shoes Are Wet.

As soon as you can remove wet shoes do so, and rub them well with a soft rag, to get some of the dampness out, and to take off all the mud; then rub them with a cloth saturated with kerosene. Get as much of the oil into them as possible, and then fill them as full of dry oats as you can and set them aside for a few hours, when apply another coating of kerosene. The stiffness will have disappeared, and the shoes will be in good shape when you want to don them again.

## Sliced Pineapples.

When a fully ripe pineapple is to be offered on a warm day there is no more satisfactory way of preparing it than to cut it into thin slices (after removing the core and eyes), sprinkle the slices with sugar, into which a little lemon juice has been squeezed, and then grate ice over them just before serving.

## Graham Bread.

For one loaf of bread take a pint of warm water, half a teaspoonful of salt, a tablespoonful of sugar, half a cupful of soft yeast and enough graham flour to make as stiff as you can stir it; put in a tin and let it rise until quite light (probably two hours), then bake in a moderate oven slowly.

## Salted Oranges.

The Mexicans eat salt with their oranges, both because they prefer the fruit so seasoned and because it is considered more wholesome with salt.

## Hats.

Rub a creaking hinge with a very soft lead pencil.

Russet costumes include gowns, shoes, belt, and fancy straw round hat or Duse turban.

In packing gowns they will be found to crease very little if paper is placed between the folds.

Halfcloth and alpaca skirts are made with three ruffles up the back and a steel in the bottom.

Pole rings can be made to run easily by rubbing the pole with kerosene until thoroughly smooth.

Baking is one of the cheapest and most convenient modes of preparing a meal in small families.

One teaspoonful of cornstarch to a cup of table salt will keep it from getting hard in the salt shakers.

Rain water and white castle soap in a lukewarm suds are the best mixture in which to wash embroidery.

Something useful in belts consists of a nickel silver frame, into which a ribbon of any other color may be inserted.

Put an open box in the cellar with a peck of fresh lime in it; it will absorb the moisture and make it smell fresh and sweet.

Virgil was a close student of Homer. Several long passages in the "Aeneid" are literal translations from the lines of the Iliad and Odyssey. He was also a reader of Theocritus, the Greek country poet, and many lines in the Bucolics and Georgics are translated or imitated from the Greek.

# HOW TYPE IS MADE.

ACCURACY REQUIRED IN EVERY DETAIL.

Each Measurement Must Be Made to the Thousandth Part of an Inch—Type Metal a Combination of Four Metals—Extent of the Business.

## A Great Industry.

VERY type in a font, like every link in a chain, must be perfect in itself, or else the work of the maker counts for nothing. Perhaps in no other industry, unless it be watch-making, is such scientific accuracy required in every detail. Each measurement must be made to the thousandth part of an inch, and if a mold or a die is not exact to the hair's breadth a whole casting may be lost. For in this age of newspapers every printed page is judged to a certain extent from an artistic point of view, and if the impressions of some type are heavier than those of others or if the alignment is imperfect or the spacing uneven it is subjected to condemnation. In this way type-founding becomes a real art.

One of the largest manufactories of type in the world is located in Chicago, and the amount of type in tons which it turns out yearly runs well up into the thousands. It is a big, busy building humming with life and movement, more than 350 men and girls working at its benches every day.

## Four metals are combined to make what is known as type metal—lead, tin, copper, and antimony. The four are mixed according to a secret formula—the lead being the largest ingredient—and placed in the crucible. Antimony, which is a most expensive metal, is used because it gives hardness to the type-composition and because it has the unusual quality of expanding in cooling, thus preventing the type when cast from "falling away" from the mold and producing sharpness of the face and body of the type.

The first step in type-making is the cutting of the letters desired on the ends of pieces of hard, fine steel. This is very difficult work and the men who do it receive high wages. Each letter in a font must be exactly the same height and the width must be according to rule. A separate one of these dies or "punches" is required for each character in every font of type, and the making of them is the most expensive part of the business. Some of them cost as high as \$7. When a set of "punches" is complete it goes to the matrix department. Here little rectangular pieces of pure copper known as "strikes" have been prepared. For minion or long primer type they are about two inches long by half an inch broad. At exactly the proper point near the top of each the steel die is driven in, and then the "strike" or embryo matrix goes to the fitter, who rubs and polishes it down on big pieces of sandstone until it is everywhere square and perfect, and the depth of the letter is exactly the same as the rest of the font matrices.

## Next the mold is made. This work requires the most skilled mechanics in steel. The pieces are all cut out by lath



## The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.  
THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1895.

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

### POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The legislature has adopted a resolution to make a final adjournment on May 29th.

It becomes more and more apparent that Secretary Carlisle is a poor guesser on revenues.

Money not only makes the mare go but it now has the Democratic donkey on the run.

We do not despair. For some mysterious purpose the life of the Democratic party has been prolonged.—*Louisville Courier Journal*.

A dispatch announces that all is quiet in Nicaragua. Mr. Gresham may now crawl out from under the bed.—*N. Y. Press*.

Having collected that \$40,000 fee from a railway corporation, Hoke Smith will now be able to return to Washington and lop off another batch of \$6 pensions.—*Id.*

A. B. C. Comstock, Freeman Arnold, James A. Quick, Geo. H. Smith, M. McCormick, Wm. Abernathy and Geo. Durfee, attended Masonic Lodge at Grayling last Saturday and witnessed the degree of Master conferred on Frank Michelson, and satisfied their appetites at a gilt-edge banquet.—*Olsego Co Herald*.

One section heartily applauds Col. Waring. The Southern papers cannot contain their delight that an ex-volunteer should come out and denounce his old comrades as a crowd of drunken bums. This confirms the worst that those papers have said of them.—*National Tribune*.

W. M. A. B. C. Comstock, accompanied by J. Elliot, Geo. H. Smith, M. T. McCormick, J. A. Quick, Geo. Durfee, Will Abernathy and F. Arnold, attended Masonic lodge at Grayling last Saturday night and report an excellent time, the Grayling brothers entertaining them right royally.—*Olsego Co News*.

It was intended to have THE PRESS printed on paper made from jack pine pulp this week, but owing to the fact that the paper has not arrived yet we are unable to do so. Next week, however, our edition will be printed on paper made from jack pine, which will be the first clear jack pine paper used.—*Oscoda Press*.

President Harrison paid off \$296,000,000 of the public debt and turned over to Mr. Cleveland's administration \$124,000,000 surplus. There was not a moment from the inauguration of Mr. Harrison to the second inauguration of Mr. Cleveland in which we did not collect for every day of every year sufficient revenues to pay every demand and obligation of the Government.—*Gov. Wm. McKinley*.

A. C. Sly, who until recently published a paper at Roscommon, is going up to Minneapolis to show them how to edit a newspaper. Jay Allen, a former West Branch newspaper man, is considering the advisability of dividing up the newspaper patronage of Roscommon. If it was not for the huckleberry crop the publisher of Roscommon's paper would go to bed hungry many the night and Allen must be a jay to think of entering a paper in such a field.—*Cheboygan Tribune*.

The village of Standish was named after James Standish of Detroit who owned about 15,000 acres in this vicinity. The name was changed to "Grant" and recorded, but was afterwards changed back to its old name. In 1872 the population was 375. S. R. Hoobler was the first school teacher. The first store was kept by Samuel Curry. Reverend Evans organized the congregational church in 1871. The first school house was built in 1861 and cost \$1,000.—*Standish Wave*.

The Chickamauga, Chattanooga and Missionary Ridge military park commission of Michigan has been notified to meet with the national commission on the battlefield on May 19th. The exact location for the monument for the Michigan engineers and mechanics, the Tenth infantry, the Fourth cavalry and battery A, have not yet been decided upon, and the purpose of the meeting will be to complete this work, and to start the building of the foundations, which work will be done under the direction of the government, Michigan paying the bills. From the battlefield, President Chas. E. Belknap, and probably other members of the commission will go on to New York and Westbury, R. I., to inspect the clay models of the monuments to be erected, which it is expected will then be ready.

**Defender Document**  
Number 79 has just been issued by the American Protective Tariff League. This is a new edition of the splendid speech of Congressman C. H. Grosvenor of Ohio, entitled "Protection to American Industries," delivered in Congress on February 7th. Will be sent to any address for two cents each. Address W. F. Wakeman, General Secretary, No. 135 West 23d Street, New York.

**Memorial Day.**  
The general committee on arrangements for Memorial Day, have appointed the following sub-committees to assist them in their work, and it is hoped and expected that each member will attend promptly to the duties assigned him:

Finance, A. C. Wilcox and S. Hamstead.  
Instrumental Music, J. Staley.  
Decorations of Graves, R. P. Forbes, D. S. Waldron, J. M. Jones and A. Taylor.

Marking Graves with Flags, A. L. Pond and R. P. Forbes.  
Decorations of Church, A. H. Wiener, A. L. Pond and H. Trumley.  
Firing Squad, J. F. Wilcox, U. J. Shirts and H. C. Holbrook.

The Memorial Service will be delivered by Rev. S. G. Taylor, on Sunday evening the 28th, at the M. E. church, at 7:30.

A general invitation is extended to all Schools, Societies, etc., to participate in the exercises on Memorial Day. Program in full will be given next week.

**W. R. C. Committees.**  
Music—Mrs. J. M. Jones and Mrs. C. T. Jerome.

DECORATION OF CHURCH—Mrs. H. S. Chalker and Mrs. Trumley.

FLOWERS—Messdames Phelps, Pond, Forbes, Wright, Alexander, Wilcox, Smith and Weeks.

**Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder**  
Most Perfect Made.

Governor McKinley, in his speech at Hartford, Conn., made a point which needs the most careful consideration by those who are sternly in the belief that the prime necessity of the country just now is a large increase in the amount of money in the United States. The Governor stated a great fact in a very few words when he declared that "it is often said that we want enough money to meet the needs of business, but just now the thing we need is business itself." And further along in the speech he expounded this idea as follows:

"No matter what kind of currency we have it will not rekindle idle furies and employ idle men so long as we go abroad for our products which can be made at home, because of the cheaper labor prevailing there. If we do our work at home our labor at home will be employed, and the wages paid at home will be spent at home. This is the philosophy of protection, and it cannot be abandoned, amended, or abated. Here, in compact form, is found the reason for the fact that, in 1892, this nation was prosperous and her work-lighthened had plenty of employment at good wages, though the volume of money was not as large in reality, as it is at present. Our people must remember that, while it is true that business cannot be carried on without money, it is not money that makes business, but business that makes money."—*Toledo Balas*.

The May, "Century" has a wide range of interest. In the Napoleon Life Prof. Sloane narrates the conclusion of Napoleon's superb campaign in Northern Italy, including the battle of Rivoli, the capitulation of Mantua; humiliation of the Papacy and of Venice, and the peace of Leoben. A new novelette, "The Princess Siona," by Julia Magruder, begins in this number and is illustrated with a dozen pictures by Charles Dana Gibson, the well-known artist. Alexander McArthur, well known in medical circles, contributes a paper on "Rabbinism: The Man and the Musician," a personal sketch from the point of view of a pupil and a friend of the great pianist. Announcement is made that Mr. E. J. Glave, who was with Stanley in his last expedition in Africa has been engaged for many months in making an investigation for "The Century" of the slave-trade in Central Africa. Mr. Noah Brooks contributes the last of his papers on Washington and Lincoln's Time. Dealing with Lincoln's career, and giving reminiscences of the conspirators of 1865. Mrs. Burton Harrison's "Errant Woe" comes to a happy ending, the scene of which is laid in Granda, with attractive descriptions of the Alhambra and its surroundings. Mr. Marlon Crawford's "Casa Braccio" contains some striking scenes which in intensity of action probably surpass anything that Mr. Crawford has heretofore done. The third paper of the series, "Beyond the Adriatic," of which Miss Harriet W. Preston writes the text and Mr. Pennell makes the illustrations, concludes the narrative of this "new field of travel." The squandering of New York's public franchises is considered by Mr. A. C. Bernheim under the title of "A Chapter of Municipal Folly," and in addition to a variety of poetry by Edith M. Thomas and others there are articles on sanitary reform, forestry, Southern dialect, children in art, etc.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10, '95.

There has been for some time a concerted attempt on the part of the Washington correspondents of the most prominent democratic papers to make it appear that whenever three or four prominent republicans happened to be in Washington at one time they were engaged in conspiring for or against some one of the gentlemen who have been generally mentioned as probable republican Presidential candidates, and it is the result of orders from their home offices. First, they had a conspiracy being formed against Mr. Reed and in favor of Senator Allison; then Gov. Morton was the favored individual, and their latest attempt in that line was in favor of Gov. McKinley. Needless to say there was absolutely no foundation for any of these misrepresentations. Even granting that there are prominent republicans who are willing to enter a conspiracy either to secure the defeat or nomination of any of the gentlemen named, the exercise of a little common sense would make it apparent to even an ordinarily intelligent man that they would not do so more than a year before the holding of the nominating convention; also, that Washington, where they are all well known to the newspaper men, would be about the last place they would go to arrange such a conspiracy. There is a double purpose in the false publications. First the hope that they may help take public attention from the hopeless condition of the democratic party, and second, the hope that they may result in stirring up ill will between the supporters of several candidates for the republican nomination. But there is no probability of either hope being realized, the republican party recognizes the "elephant" it has and will not throw it away because of democratic misrepresentation.

Attorney General Olney paid Senator Sherman a very neat compliment when after quoting some remarks by him, he said in his argument before the Supreme Court for a rehearing of the income tax cases: "When I quote Senator Sherman, I cite one who is possibly as much of a statesman as any counsel who has addressed the court in this case and who, even when found defending the principal of an income tax, no one will venture to characterize as a Populist, or a Communist, or a Jacobin, or an Anarchist." Mr. Olney's argument is considered by lawyers to have been a very poor one; it was mercilessly ridiculed by Mr. Joseph H. Choate, the great New York lawyer, who spoke against the constitutionality of the income tax, and even the sedate justices could not restrain the smiles brought out by Mr. Choate's biting sarcasm at Olney's expense.

Secretary Morton is out with another gold standard letter, which makes it clear that Mr. Cleveland's alleged rebuke given him for writing the first one was just what it was meant to be—merely an anchor cast to windward, which might be a handy thing to have in case Mr. Cleveland should be driven to abandon the single gold standard. Meanwhile he winks at Morton as he keeps up his gold standard arguments.

The report that Secretary Carlisle had positively stated that in the event of the next democratic national convention declaring in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a rate of 16 to 1, he would support the republican candidates, and intimated that Mr. Cleveland would do the same, has caused much talk among the politicians. There is little doubt that Secretary Carlisle made the statement, but it was probably only intended for a bluff game which the administration is playing against the free silver wing of the democratic party.

There is again considerable talk of an extra session of Congress to provide money for the government. The Treasury deficit continues to grow at an alarming rate and none of the predictions of Secretary Carlisle of increased revenues have turned out to be true, and there is nothing in sight to indicate any improvement in the receipts. In addition to the failure of Secretary Carlisle's estimates to materialize comes the loss of revenue expected from the income tax. The expropriations made by the first decision of the Supreme Court out of the amount of estimated receipts from that source in half, and it is regarded as extremely probable that the decision of the full bench will wipe them entirely out, by declaring the law unconstitutional. In that case Mr. Cleveland will find it difficult to avoid an extra session, no matter how much he may fear one.

If Attorney General Maynard is correct in his opinion, the general charter bill prepared by the municipal charter commission and passed by the legislature, gives every village in the state local option. The bill as passed says: "The council may, by an ordinance, suppress saloons for the sale of spirituous and intoxicating liquor in said village."—There appears to be no ambiguity in the wording and unless some technicality as to the constitutionality of the law can be sprung, it looks as though the attorney general was right in his conclusion.—*Cheboygan Tribune*.

# A special SALE! DIME DEALS!

A Great Special Sale of ORDER MADE SUITS  
will take place at  
**JULIUS KRAMER'S Tailor Shop; Commencing May 1, '95, and will continue for 30 days, only.**

Having purchased a large stock of WOOLENS for cash, therefore I can give you a special reduction in prices, as follows:

\$40.00 Suits go for	\$33.00	\$10.00 Pants go for	\$7.50
35.00 do do do	28.00	8.00 do do do	6.50
30.00 do do do	23.00	6.00 do do do	4.75
25.00 do do do	18.00	5.00 do do do	3.75

Do not Miss this Special Sale as it will be to your own interest.

CALL AND EXAMINE STOCK.  
**J. KRAMER, Merchant Tailor.**

**Insist on ARM AND HAMMER SODA in packages**

Costs no more than inferior package soda—never spoils the flour, keeps soft, and is universally acknowledged purest in the world.

Made only by CHURCH & CO., New York.  
Sold by grocers everywhere.  
Write for Arm and Hammer Book of valuable Recipes—FREE.



Waterproof collars and cuffs that you can clean yourself by simply wiping off with a wet sponge. The genuine look exactly like linen and every piece is marked this way:



They are made by covering a linen collar or cuff with "celluloid," and are the only waterproof goods made with an interlining, and the only goods that can stand the wear and give perfect satisfaction. Never wilt and not affected by moisture. Try them and you will never regret it. Ask for those with above trade mark and refuse any imitations. If your dealer does not have them we will mail you a sample direct on receipt of price. Collars 35c. each. Cuffs 50c. pair. State whether stand-up or turned-down collar is wanted.

**The Celluloid Company,**  
421-429 Broadway, New York.

While the decision of the Supreme Court on the income tax case has not been formally announced, it is understood to be both for and against the law; for its worst provisions and against its best. That it declares invalid the tax on incomes from rents and bonds, and valid the tax on incomes, above the specified sum, from other sources. This exempts the very class the friends of the tax most wanted to reach, and places extra burdens on men engaged in business enterprises, professional men, salaried employees, etc. In other words, its constitutional half is infinitely worse than its unconstitutional whole. As a revenue measure it will be woefully disappointing; as a law it is a monumental fraud.

—*Detroit Journal*.

The British flag no longer floats over Corinto, but a blot remains upon it because of the bullying purposes for which it was unfurled there.—*Globe Democrat*.

There is just one thing to be thankful for, and only one, in the culmination of the Delaware senatorial fight, and that is that Addicks was not elected. He has prevented the reelection of the best man in the state but he has not been able to elect the worst man in the state, and for that let us be truly thankful.—*Detroit Journal*.

## The National Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,  
Is One of Less than Half-a-Dozen Really Great Family Papers in the Country.

IT IS THE ONLY ONE Published at the National Capital.  
IT IS THE ONLY ONE Devoted to the history of the war.  
IT IS THE ONLY ONE Devoted to the needs of ex-soldiers and sailors and sons of Veterans.  
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## DR. WINCHELL'S TEETHING SYRUP

Is the best medicine for all diseases incident to children. It regulates the bowels, assists dentition; cures croup, cough, sore throat; is a certain preventive of diphtheria, quins and scarlet fever; invigorates the stomach and bowels; corrects all acidity; will cure griping in the bowels and wind colic. Do not fail to give your child with sleepless nights when it is within your reach to cure your child and save your own strength.

*Dr. James Greenman's Worm Calves* destroy worms & remove them from the system. Prepared by Emmert Proprietary Co., Chicago, Ill.

## WE CLAIM EVERYTHING "IN SIGHT."

IT IS EASY TO SEE ON THE

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Type Writer

EVERY WORD AND LETTER

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RAPID-DURABLE--SIMPLE.

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MACHINES SENT ON TRIAL—write to

The DAUGHERTY TYPEWRITER COMPANY,

W. N. FERRIS, State Agent.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

## Winchester Repeating Shot-Guns RIFLES, and Ammunition, BEST IN THE WORLD.



We have reduced the price of the following Canned Goods, to

ONE DIME A TIN,  
**TEN TINS FOR A DOLLAR.**

Now is the Time to Buy a Supply for the Winter.

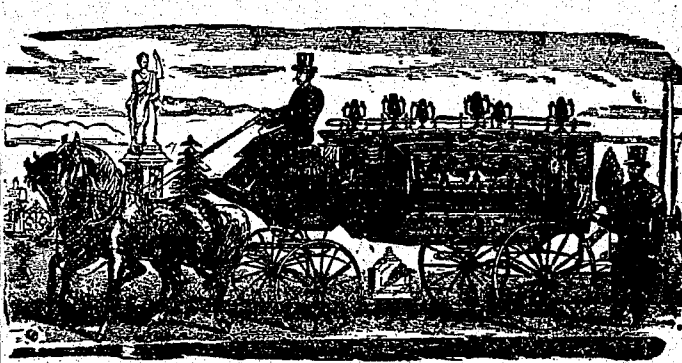
Yellow Peaches,	-	10 Cents.
Diamond Tomatoes	-	10 "
Evergreen Corn,	-	10 "
String Beans,	-	10 "
Lima Beans,	-	10 "
Marrowfat Peas,	-	10 "
Red Cherries,	-	10 "
Strawberries,	-	10 "
Alaska Salmon,	-	10 "
Sardines in Mustard,	-	10 "
Blue-back Mackerel,	-	10 "
Dried Beef,	-	10 "
Pickles, fancy,	-	10 "
Catsup,	-	10 "
Horse Radish,	-	10 "
Olives,	-	10 "

Do not delay in securing some of these bargains.

The goods are strictly first class.

**SALLING, HANSON & CO.**

## UNDERTAKING! UNDERTAKING!



## AT BRADEN & FORBE'S FURNITURE ROOMS

WILL be found at all times a full line of CLOTH and WOOD CASES and BURIAL CASES, Ladies' Gents' and Childrens' ROBES. A good HEARSE will be sent to any part of the country FREE. Especial attention given to embalming or preserving corpses.

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Exposition

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Davis Sewing Machine Co.

For its High Grade Family Sewing Machines.

Address: DAVIS SEWING MACHINE CO

DAYTON, OHIO. CHICAGO, ILL.

THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia

at the Newspaper Office of Messrs

W. W. AYER & SON, our authorized agents



## The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR.  
THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1935.

### LOCAL ITEMS.

Go to Claggett's, for Honey.

S. Odell, of South Branch, was in town Tuesday, and made us a call.

Fourier serves delicious Ice Cream Soda.

Cheboygan's big tannery occupies 20 acres of land.

For Harness or quick repairs, go to M. F. Merrill's Harness shop.

G. L. Alexander was in Bay City last week on legal business.

For fresh Apples, Bananas and Oranges, go to C. Wright's restaurant.

Sheiff Chalker was in Rosecommon, one day last week.

Hausner and Arm Soda, the best in the market. For sale by S. S. Claggett.

Mrs. Alice Shafer was visiting in Rosecommon last week.

Try Lant Plaster. For Sale by S. H. & Co.

J. J. Coventry, of Maple Forest, was in town Tuesday.

Go to Albert Kraus' for fishing tackle and other sporting goods.

Andrus Mortenson and family moved on their farm last week.

Good goods and low prices is the motto of J. M. Jones.

Regular services at the Presbyterian church, both morning and evening. All are invited to attend.

A new line of Laces and Embroideries, at Claggett's.

Mrs. Jay Allen, of Rosecommon, has been visiting in Grayling for the past two weeks.

A great line of Misses \$1.50 Shoes, at the store of S. H. & Co.

Jay Allen, former proprietor of the West Branch Herald, is engineering the Democrat for its proprietor.

Ladies, if you want a nice Bed Spread, go to Claggett's.

Julius Nelson moved on the farm of Wm. Fisher, the beginning of the week.

For California fruit, all kinds, go to Wright's restaurant.

Born—Tuesday morning, to Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Peterson, a daughter.

15 lb pail of jelly for 50c, at the store of S. H. & Co.

Chas. Robinson and family have moved into the house lately vacated by Chris Haller.

If you want the best 50 cent Corset, in the city, go to Claggett's.

Chris Haller, late deputy post-master, and his wife have moved back to Clare.

Call and see the new goods, at the shoe store of J. M. Jones.

There are still many unpaid subscriptions on our books. Are you on the list?

Go to Fournier's Drug Store for Fishing Tackle of every description.

The post-office at Appinell has been discontinued, their mail to come to Grayling.

A Can of Oysters FOR 10c, at S. H. & Co.

Cook, the tailor, has the finest finished Bicycle in town. The Saddle is said to be played.

Barbed, Barbed, Barbed Wire cheaper than ever at S. H. & Co.

Dr. F. E. Wolfe has a new Bike. He rides it like an old hand at the business.

A new line of Victoria Lawns, India Linens and Pique, at Claggett's.

Thomas Cribbens, an old man who has been living at the Poor House, died last Friday.

Claggett sells the best Gentie or Ladies' \$2.00 shoe, on earth. If you don't believe it, call and see it.

Mrs. Henry Hill has returned from her visit with friends in Massachusetts, and will hereafter reside in Grayling.

Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, and other farming implements for sale by Albert Kraus.

An Sable and Oseoda are figuring on a Jack pine paper mill, a tannery and marble factory.

A snap in can goods, at the store of S. H. & Co. Pears only 10c per can.

The state has made another Quarterly apportionment of the School Fund, and Crawford County receives \$445.91.

For a handsome Rod that will make your eyes "bug out," go to L. Fournier's Drug Store.

The Programme of exercises at the coming E. L. Convention, will be given next week.

J. M. Jones has just received a fine stock of shoes, etc., for his Spring trade.

Highway contracts for sale at this office.

O. Hoffman, of Rosecommon was calling on friends in town Tuesday evening.

Phosphate at the store of S. H. & Co. It doubles your crop. Try it.

Adelbert Hayman, of Southern Mich., was visiting friends in the village Friday and Saturday.

Before purchasing a suit, or a pair of pants, call on Julius Kraus and examine his new stock of goods.

W. L. Hood and E. A. Loomis, of Saginaw, were doing business in town the first of the week.

Buy a pound of Coffee, or Tea, at Claggett's, and get a chance on that Silver Tea Set, worth \$25.

Snow to the depth of 16 inches fell on Sunday night and Monday, followed by a severe freeze. This eclipses all former May storms.

Get prices of barbed wire at S. H. & Co. They sell at Rock bottom prices.

It is now unlawful for horses, sheep and swine to run at large in the highways or streets in the village of Grayling.

Cash is KING at Claggett's, and he will sell you goods way down low for CASH.

Our wife says that G. L. Alexander can go fishing when he pleases, as he gets the fish and remembers the less fortunate.

Julius Kramer invites the citizens of Grayling to examine his new stock of spring goods, whether they purchase or not.

Mrs. Cole, of Grayling, is in town with a view of putting in a restaurant and ice-cream parlors.—Oleago Co. News.

Split Bamboo Rods, the very best, for Trout and Grayling, can be had at Fournier's Drug Store.

With this issue of the AVALANCHE, we commence on our twelfth year as its "local" and "general utility" man. Now is a good time to subscribe.

Paint! Paint! Paint! Sherwin Williams leads them all, and S. H. & Co. are their agents.

The thermometer registered 29 degrees last Saturday night, a fall of 59 degrees from that of Friday. Too much of a change.

Go to the Restaurant of C. W. Wight where you will find a nice selection of Fresh Candies, Oranges, Bananas, Malaga Grapes, Bulk Oysters, etc.

There will be preaching at the Protestant Methodist church, next Sunday morning at 10:30, Sunday School at 12 o'clock.

Detroit White Lead Works, Red Seal paint. Every Gallon Warranted. For sale by Albert Kraus.

The drawing of the silk quilt made by Miss Shafer, took place last week, and Harry Glaeser who held No. 52, received the quilt.

Mrs. O. J. Bell and son started for Seattle, Washington, yesterday morning.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. World's Fair Highest Award.

Peter Aebli, of Blaine had the misfortune to lose the last one of his team of Mules, one day last week. He had owned him over 15 years.

The finest line of new Percaloes and Prints ever shown in the city, at Claggett's.

L. W. Ostrander is disposing of some fine views of the new court house photographed by G. H. Bonnell, of Grayling.—Atlanta Tribune.

For any kind of Shoes you should go to S. H. & Co's. they have bargains for you.

Judge J. B. Tuttle, formerly of this district was mustered into the G. A. R. as a member of the Detroit Post, last Monday evening.

For fresh Crackers, Cookies, Bread and Confectionery, go to C. W. Wight's restaurant. He has just received a large assortment.

The finest Misses Shoe in the City, white stitched, for only \$2.00, at the store of S. H. & Co.

The F. & P. M. R. Co. have issued a neat hand book of Michigan advertising their lands, and the advantages of our great state.

The finest line of Spring goods that has ever been shown in Grayling, has just been received by Julius Kraus, The Merchant Tailor.

FOUND—A certain sum of money in my store, last Saturday. If the owner will call and describe it and pay for this notice, I will gladly return it.

C. N. GOULET.

Roller Champion Patent Flour takes the cake and makes the best of bread. The ladies are delighted with it. Claggett sells it.

Grayling Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, conferred the several degrees on Melvin A. Bates, Monday evening. The spread made by the Sisters over his accession to their membership was immense. The Masonic Sisters will soon outvie their brothers in gustatory banquets. "So mote it be."

Henry Feldhauser has lost his job of carrying mail and running a post-office. The administration does not like the way the election went in that township, and in this county this spring.

Claggett's store will be headquarters for Shoes, for the year 1935. His \$2.00 Shoes are sellers, winners and wearers. Quick sales and small profits, is his motto.

The Y. P. S. C. E. will give an informal reception at the church Friday evening, for Rev. and Mrs. McCloud. A general invitation is extended to our citizens.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

County Clerk Hartwick and M. Hanson were down the river last week, and we can vouch for any story they tell of success for we were supplied with the "speckled beauties."

Barb Wire and Poultry netting at lowest prices. For sale by Albert Kraus.

Conductor Barnhart and his crew of two had a warm flight last Friday, when they put eight traps armed with whiskey bottles off his trail. Barnhart is little but a hustler.

Parents, buy your children's shoes at Claggett's. He has a complete line of those Cordovan Shoes, and they can't be beat for wear and durability.

We have received a copy of the first number of The Maccabee Herald, printed at Detroit. It is a well printed and edited Journal and will no doubt be taken an read by many members of the order in Grayling.

S. S. Claggett has added to his stock Dr. Warren's Health Corset. Endorsed by Physicians everywhere. Gives comfort, grace and pleasure, to all who wear them.

Mr. Linton, a stenographer, of Saginaw, officiated in Circuit Court here this week, Mr. Austin being in Grand Rapids.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. Fournier, Druggist.

All old soldiers, sons of veterans and their families are requested to take part in the Decoration Day arrangements, and the public is cordially invited to be present.

Knights of the Maccabees.

The State commander writes us from Lincoln, Neb., as follows: "After trying other medicines for what seemed to be a very obstinate cough in our two children we tried Dr. King's New Discovery and at the end of two days the cough entirely left them. We will not be without it hereafter, as our experience proves that it cures when all other remedies fail."—Signed F. W. Stevens, State Com.—Why not give this great medicine a trial, as it is guaranteed and trial bottles are free at L. Fournier's Drug Store. Regular size 50c, and \$1.00.

Does your house need painting? If so, use Boydell Bros.' prepared paints. They are the best and cheapest paints in the market. Every gallon guaranteed. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

It May Do as Much for You.

Mr. Fred Miller, of Irving, Ill., writes that he had a Severe Kidney trouble for many years, with severe pains in his back, and also that his bladder was affected. He tried many so called Kidney cures, but without any good result. About a year ago, he began use of Electric Bitters and found relief at once. Electric Bitters is especially adapted to cure of all Kidney and Liver troubles and often give almost instant relief. One trial will prove our statement. Price only 50c, for a large bottle, at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

Last Friday evening the ladies of the W. B. C. and O. E. S., jointly gave a farewell reception to Mrs. O. J. Bell, and each, through their presiding officers, Mrs. M. E. Hanson and Mrs. John Staley, presented her with an elegant emblematic pin of their respective orders, in felicitous speeches, expressing the regret of our people at their parting. Over seventy people were present, and all united in wishing that she might find as warm friends in her new western home, as she leaves in Grayling. Cake, Ice Cream and Lemonade were served as a collation.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, 'DR'.

PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

W. B. FLYNN, Dentist.

WEST BRANCH, MICH.

WILL make regular trips to Grayling, the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Teeter.

The Epworth League Convention, to be held in Grayling, the 23d 24th and 25th, will bring a large concourse of visitors to our city and our citizens should give them a warm welcome.

House for Sale.

A good house and two lots, rear of Methodist church, for sale cheap. Inquire of Mrs. C. W. Smith on the premises.

When you buy a pound of Tea, or Coffee, at Claggett's, ask for a ticket on that Silver Tea Set. It is worth \$25.00 and warranted for ten years.

Farm for Sale.

A small farm of 25 acres, well improved, in the suburbs of Cheboygan, Mich., will be sold on reasonable terms. For particulars as to terms, etc., inquire of J. M. Jones, Grayling, Mich.

Get my prices on Sash, Doors, Nails, and builder's Hardware, before buying elsewhere. Albert Kraus.

For Sale.

The following described property, in the village of Grayling, is offered for sale for less than value: A lot, 30x80 feet in the central part of lots 11 and 12, Block 15; original plat covered by the fine store building occupied by S. S. Claggett. The dwelling house and Lot 5, Block 8, also the dwelling and Lot 4, Block 15, and the dwelling and Lot 10, Block 15, all of the original Plat of the village of Grayling. This property is all in first class condition, very desirable, and title perfect. Liberal terms will be made to purchasers. Enquire of S. H. HEMPSTEAD.

Claggett's new stock of Shoes are arriving daily. He is putting hard times prices on them, and that is what sells shoes. Ladies' Dongola, patent tip, for \$1.25.

W. L. Hood, of Saginaw, Sunday school missionary for this district, organized a school last Sunday in the Benedict school house in Beaver Creek. Mrs. John Hanna was elected superintendent. Over twenty were present at the organization.

Claggett has just received the finest line of Sun Umbrellas ever shown in the city. Self Closing, Cyclone Frame, from 50 cents upwards.

A Big Surprise.

In store for all those who try Bacon's Celery King for the Nerves. The general verdict of all those who have used this great vegetable preparation is that it is the greatest remedy for the cure of dyspepsia, liver complaint, general debility, etc. Bacon's Celery King for the Nerves stimulates the digestive organs, regulates the liver and restores the system to vigorous health and energy. Samples free. Large packages 50c, and 25c. Sold only by Lucien Fournier.

Circuit Court.

Court convened promptly Tuesday, at 9 o'clock a. m. Judge Sharpe presiding. Cases were disposed as follows: The People vs. A. Berubie, continued on motion of defendants Attorney for reason of the dangerous illness of defendants son. The People vs. Albert Lavigne, Nolle Pross. The People vs. Albert Cushman continued, and defendant allowed to go on his recognizance. Henry Moon, vs. M. C. R. R., continued.

S. Messenger, et al, vs. W. C. Johnson, Assumpsit. Judgement for plaintiffs. The Marymount Co., vs. E. O. Hebert, Assumpsit. Judgement for plaintiff, Adelbert Taylor, vs. V. Sorenson, Certiorari, personal judgement sustained. Lien revised. D. S. Waldron, vs. V. Sorenson, Certiorari. Same as above. Jennie Tarr, vs. Levi Tarr, divorce. Decree granted. Michelson & Hanson Lumber Co., vs. Chas. A. Ingerson, Imparance. Judgement for plaintiffs.

A Great Leader.

We are pleased to inform you that we have received the sole agency for Otto's Cure, the great throat and lung healer. Otto's Cure is the great leader of all proprietary preparations for the cure of coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, etc. We will guarantee Otto's Cure to cure you and if you will call at our store we will give you a bottle of this great guaranteed remedy free of charge. Otto's Cure instantly relieves cough and whooping cough. Don't delay. Samples free. Large bottles 50c, and 25c, at L. Fournier's, sole agents.

Lewiston Items.—Journal.

Swan Peterson went to McKinley Tuesday on business.

Sheriff Nelson and Roy Craig were home from Atlanta over Sunday.

Mrs. Peterson who has been very sick is recovering under treatment of Dr. Macklin.

Winslow and Mrs. Smith have removed to Grayling where they will hereafter reside.

Pros. Atty. Northway, H. A. Bauman and T. W. Miller attended Masonic ceremonies Saturday in Grayling. Mrs. Northway and Mrs. Bauman accompanied their husbands.

## IN WASH GOODS

we are showing many new things in PRINTS, PERCALES, DIMITIES, PIQUES, LAWNS, ETC.

### HOSIERY.

A large assortment of Velvet finish, Fast Blacks, in all grades, for Ladies, Children and Men.

### UNDERWEAR.

Ladies, Children, Misses and Men, in all the desirable styles and qualities.

## Do you want a Ladies' Rubber Coat, CHEAP?

We are closing out our entire line, and offer our \$1.50; 2.00; 2.50 and 3.50 garments at 75 Cents, each.

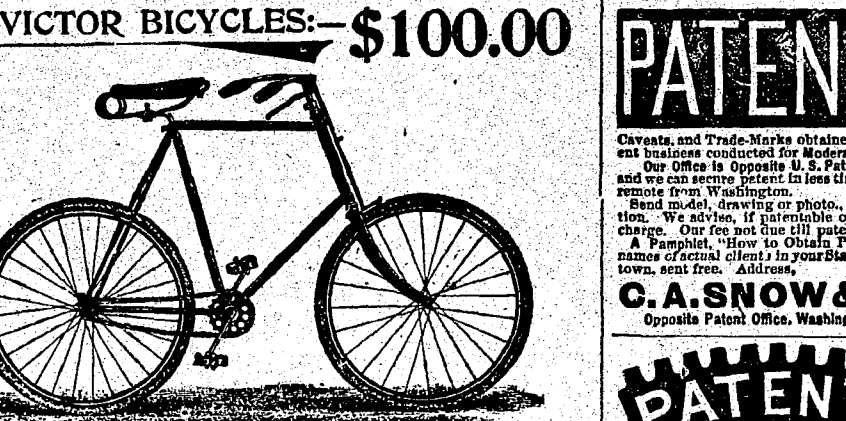
If you want a pick of this Plum, buy at once.

## Newest styles in Men's Straw Hats, Neckwear and Neglige Shirts, now in.

## IKE ROSENTHAL,

One Price Clothing and Dry Goods House.

## 1895 VICTOR BICYCLES—\$100.00



There are eight Victor Models for ladies and gentlemen, practically any height frame furnished. Victors lead the cycling world. Send for catalogue.

### OVERMAN WHEEL CO.

Makers of Victor Bicycles and Athletic Goods.

BOSTON. NEW YORK. CHICAGO. DENVER. DETROIT. SAN FRANCISCO. LOS ANGELES. PORTLAND.

## FISHING TACKLE!

FOURNIER'S DRUG STORE IS Headquarters for all kinds of Fishing Supplies, consisting of Wading Boots,

SPLIT BAMBOO and LANCEWOOD RODS which will make the eyes of fisherman sparkle.

Also flies, not the ordinary kind, but such as bring joy to all followers of Ike Walton, consisting of TROUT & GRAYLING FLIES.

BASS AND PICKEREL BAIT, Trolling Hooks, Spoons, Reels and Lines of every description.

LUCIEN FOURNIER, PIONEER DRUGGIST.

F. & P. M. R. R. MICHIGAN CENTRAL (NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.)

IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 18, 1934.

Bay City Arrive—6:20, 7:20, 8:05, 9:45, 11:20 a. m. 12:25, 2:00, 3:25, 5:07, 6:30, 8:00, 10:12, 11:20 a. m.; 12:51, 2:05, 3:30, 5:20, 6:40, 8:00, 9:45 p. m.

To Port Huron—6:25 a. m.; 5:30, 6:40 p. m. Arrive from Port Huron—12:25 p. m.; 5:30 p. m.

To Grand Rapids—6:25 a. m.; 5:30 p. m. From Grand Rapids—12:25, 10:12 p. m.

To Detroit—7:20, 11:20 a. m.; 6:30, 9:40 p. m. From Detroit—7:20 a. m.; 12:25, 5:07, 10:12 p. m.

To Toledo—11:20 a. m.; 12:20, 4:00 p. m. From Toledo—12:25 p. m.; 5:07, 10:12 p. m.

Chicago Express departs—7:00, 11:20 a. m.; 10:00 p. m. Chicago Express arrives—12:25 a. m.; 10:12 p. m.

Milwaukee and Chicago—3:20 p. m. Pullman sleeper between Bay City and Chicago.

Sleeping cars to and from Detroit. Trains arrive at and depart from Fort St. Union depot, Detroit.

Parlor cars on day trains. Boats of the company run daily, weather permitting. \*Daily.

A. BROUGHTON, Ticket Agent.

The following is the time of the departure of trains from Grayling via Mackinaw Division of M. C. R. R.:

GOING NORTH.

4:00 P. M. Mackinaw Express, Daily except Sunday; arrives at Mackinaw, 7:05 P. M.

8:15 A. M. Mackinaw Express, Daily, arrives at Mackinaw 6:55 A. M.

1:30 P. M. Way Freight, arrives Mackinaw 8:00 P. M.

GOING SOUTH.

12:30 A. M. Detroit Express, arrives at Bay City 4:35 P. M. Detroit 8:35 P. M.

1:15 P. M. New York Express, Daily, arrives at Bay City 4:40 P. M. Detroit 8:35 P. M.

2:40 P. M. Grayling Accommodation, arrives at Bay City 7:00 P. M.

O. W. RUGGLES, GEN. PASS. AGENT.

A. W. CANFIELD, Local Ticket Agt. Grayling.

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## SYMPTOMS OF SPRING.

### VARIOUS INDICATIONS THAT HERALD ITS COMING.

Diversified Occupations that Indicate the Opening of the Pleasant Season—The Time of Ploving; of Carpet Beating and House Cleaning.

Advent of Warm Weather. In the spring a fuller crimson comes upon the robin's breast; In the spring the wren begins to sing; In the spring a livelier iris changes on the burnished dove; In the spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love.

—Tennyson.

The advent of the season of young chicken and tender onions is gener-

ally selzed upon by poets and sentimentalists as a suitable occasion for preparing their wares for market, and with the first bluebird, comes the man who has spring poetry for sale. Not that he ever finds a sale for it, for to bring spring poetry to a newspaper office or magazine sanctum, when every man in each of these establishments is, ex-officio, himself a spring poet, is like carrying coals to Newcastle or cigars to Havana. But in spite of the fact that there is never any demand for his work, the spring poet always comes, and comes so numerous and regularly that he must be regarded as a sign of the advent of the season of budding leaves and blooming flowers. Writing spring poetry must, therefore, be considered a regular occupation of the season, as well as a sign that the sun is about to come up from the south, reviving all nature, and waking the world to a new life.

But the advent of the spring poet with his well-worn rhymes and time-honored fancies, is not the only indication that the world is about to awake from its long torpor. Both in city and country there are at this season of the year unmistakable tokens, that the spring has come. In the rural districts, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, even a blind man could not be in error with regard to the symptoms. As soon as the ground is dry enough, the spring ploving begins, and with the ploving the miseries of the farmer, the farmer's family and the farmer's hired man.

But the ploving is not the only indication of spring in the country. As the days lengthen, the farmer's wife begins to take a more decided interest in outdoor life than she has manifested during the winter and all the indications point strongly towards the chick-

allments that youthful chickenhood is heir to; they are taken into the kitchen in baskets when it rains or turns cold, they are protected from rats and weasels and other "varmints," they are guarded from plagues and diseases and predaceous insects, and all, not that they may grow up and scratch for themselves and be happy through life, but in order that when "old enough" they may be crowded into crates and sent to the city, there to appear on the restaurant menus and hotel bills of fare as "spring chickens."

Whether or not the suburban resident is affected by the example of the farmer is a question that can not be satisfactorily answered without a previous knowledge of the character of the suburbanite's wife. Of course, she was responsible in the first place for his going out into the suburbs. No single man lives in the suburbs save under peculiar or exceptional circumstances.

The enjoyment of the house-cleaning season by the woman is something almost miraculous. She fairly revels in it. With a towel over her hair, and her husband's last summer's straw hat on her head, with her oldest gown tucked up to be out of the mess on the floor, and her arms bare to the elbows, she glows in the disorder that her own hands have created. In the language of a distinguished college president, "it is her occasion," and she feels, not only its importance, but her own as connected with it. In her presence her husband dwindle into insignificance, for what does a man know about house-cleaning? The darkies who beat the carpets into holes are of more consequence than he; far more, indeed, as on such occasions they are persons of considerable importance, for, as adjuncts to the spring cleaning, they are by no means to be despised. Every one knows them. At stated seasons they appear in every neighborhood, as regularly as the cuckoo in England, and just as mysteriously, for no one knows whence they come nor, after the spring cleaning is over, whither they go. Like the deus ex machina of the Latin stage, they appear just in time to execute their part at the annual spring sacrifice to the goddess of cleanliness; whoever she may be, and after the oblations have been offered, they disappear, to be seen no more until the next season. Where they live in the

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The Khedive is not a wise ruler—perhaps not even an endurable one—but still it is in his name that we English govern; and to have to be perpetually hunting him must be a depressing, even his house superseded, is not pleasant—not a process which, however necessary—and we are not denying its necessity—tends to diminish the English civilian's drawback in governing the classes of the governed. They get along with the proletariat well enough, for the latter like justice and light taxation, but the gentry, who feel throttled by our inflexibility and "priggish" desire for European justice, cannot reconcile themselves to our authority. They fret, and their titular ruler frets, and those whom they influence fret, till, whenever there is a jar, rumors are

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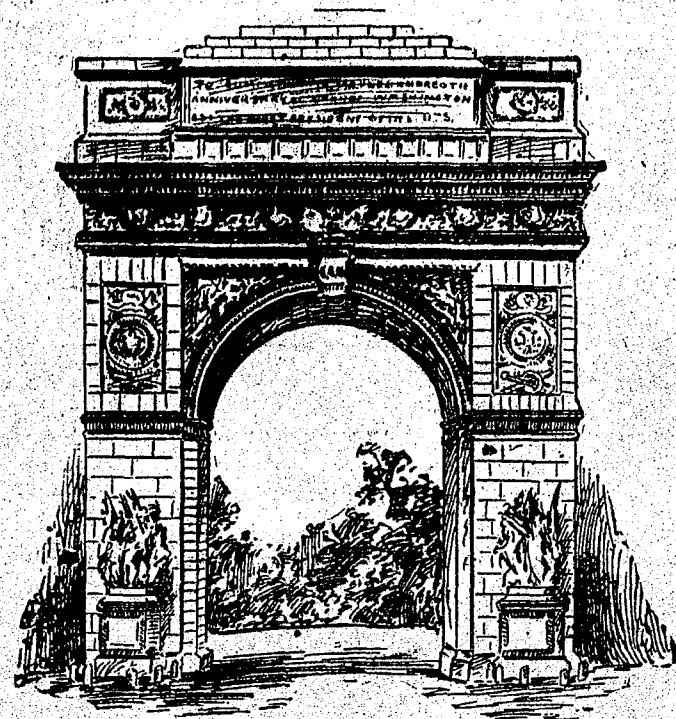
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## IN HONOR OF WASHINGTON.



The magnificent Washington Memorial Arch, at the entrance to Washington Square from Fifth avenue, has been dedicated and formally turned over to the city of New York with fitting ceremonies. The idea of erecting such a structure originated on the occasion of the centennial anniversary of Washington's first inauguration, which was celebrated April 30, 1889. A wooden arch was then erected, and it was suggested to embody the design in marble. Accordingly appeals for popular subscriptions were made and

Dec. 27, 1890, the first stone was laid. The arch is of white Tuckahoe marble and stands seventy-two feet high. On one side is the inscription: "To commemorate the 100th anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington as first President of the United States. Erected by the people of New York City." On the other side is a quotation taken from Washington's first inaugural address: "Let us raise a standard to which the wise and honest can repair. The event is in the hands of God." The entire cost of the monument is \$125,000.

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## OUR DIPLOMATS IN JAPAN.

### They Live Much Better than Those in Europe—Satisfactory Good.

Japan is now considered quite as desirable a country by our diplomatic agents as England or the continent. The salaries of the consuls are high, and our diplomats live much better in Japan than they do in Europe. Nearly every one of them has a large establishment, with plenty of servants, and they are, as a rule, of a higher grade than those appointed to the big cities of Europe. The Consul-General at Yokohama is one of the ablest men who have ever been sent abroad in that capacity. His name is Nicholas W. McVoy, and he is an Iowa man of about 40 years of age. The Vice Consul General is Mr. George H. Scidmore, who has been for years connected with the service and who has considerable diplomatic ability. At Osaka and Hirogo, the great commercial centers of Western Japan, the United States is represented by Enoch J. Smithers, who has been connected with our diplomatic service for a quarter of a century and who did good work at Shanghai and Tientsin. At Nagasaki we have J. H. Abercrombie, a rich American, who has one of the finest houses in the



AMERICAN LEGATION, TOKYO.

far East and who is a man of culture and brains.

The consuls, however, have to do only with the business interests of the country and with the furthering of American trade. All matters connected with this war are left to the legation at Tokyo, and this is in a better condition to-day than it has been for years. The minister is Mr. Edwin Dun, a relative of Senator Thurman and a man well fitted to deal with the Japanese from his residence of many years in the country. He speaks the Japanese as well as he does the English, and he has an intimate personal friendship with the greatest of the Japanese statesmen. He is a big, broad-shouldered, red-headed man of about 45. He is a thorough American, and has the nerve to demand and the diplomacy necessary to secure the best results for our people in the far East. The position of a Minister to Japan is now worth about \$35,000 a year in silver. The Minister has a fine, modern home in Tokyo, and he lives within a stone's throw of half a dozen Japanese nobles and princes.

A Migratory Invalid. A curious instance of sagacity on the part of a pigeon has come to my knowledge, writes a contributor to a London paper. Some time ago one of the blue rocks which frequent the square in front of the Guild Hall had the misfortune to damage its leg. The bird was promptly taken care of by one of the policemen on duty there, and so well did the injured limb prosper that in a week or two it was able to join its friends, but, not, however, until the constable had tied about its leg a piece of red ribbon, so that he might identify the patient and see how it was getting along. A few days ago a gentleman who has also been much interested in the sick bird saw, to his astonishment, among the pigeons contentedly feeding before St. Mark's in Venice, a blue rock which wore a red ribbon around its leg. He wired to the constable, whom he knew. "Have you released pigeon with red ribbon?" The answer was returned, "Yes, three or four days since it has been seen." The bird must have known that bad weather was due in London, and taken a health excursion to Italy.

Wood Stains. A solution of fifty parts of commercial alizarin in 1,000 parts of water, to which a solution of ammonia has been added drop by drop until a perceptible ammonia odor is developed, will give to fir and oak a yellow-brown color and to maple a red-brown. If the wood is then treated to a 1 per cent. aqueous barium chloride solution, the first named becomes brown and the latter a dark brown. If calcium chloride be used instead of barium chloride, the fir becomes brown, the oak red-brown and the maple a dark brown. If a 2 per cent. aqueous solution of magnesium sulphate be used, the fir and oak become dark brown and the maple a dark violet-brown. Alum and aluminum sulphate produce on the fir reddish brown and on oak and maple a blood red. Chrome alum colors maple and fir reddish brown and oak Havana brown. Finally, manganese sulphate renders fir and maple a beautiful dark violet-brown and oak a dark walnut-brown. Scientific American.

Sure Enough. A certain superintendent of schools had a way of thundering questions at the children that completely deprived them of their wits. His very presence seemed to set the pupils trembling. One day he called the third reader, came to stand upon the floor, and began a promiscuous catechism upon all the subjects in which they were supposed to have been taught. He slipped about from arithmetic to geography, from geography to grammar, from grammar to spelling, all in such a confusing way that if he had asked what day of the month the Fourth of July came on, half the children would have said they didn't know.

At last, pointing his finger at a small, shrinking figure at the end of the class, he shouted, "You, there! What do you understand by climate?" The answer came in a weak, scared voice: "Get up it, sir."

Dive Deep for Treasure. The American divers are the hardest in the world. Every year or two a new attempt is made to reach the supposed golden treasure of the Hussar at the bottom of Long Island sound, off New York City. Capt. F. Ryan, a government diver of Seattle, agreed to dive 205 feet in the harbor of Yokohama to raise \$2,000,000 of gold-bullion.

Quercus Gratiande. Among the free laborers who worked side by side with the French convicts at Toulon was an Italian, who brought them extra food and addressed them like human beings, talking of his family, wife and home. But the Italian's gaiety suddenly left him, and it came out that he was sorely pressed for money. One of the convicts who had heard this presently announced his intention of making his escape. He confided his plan to the Italian, and got him to promise to visit him in a hiding-place he knew of, well beyond the town. The convict escaped in due course and the Italian came to him, when to the latter's astonishment, the convict said: "Now, I give myself up to you. My captivities will bring you the reward—500 francs—and that will help you out of your difficulties." Finding that the Italian stoutly refused to take advantage of the fugitive's self-sacrifice, and at last yielded to the other's persuasion and took back the prisoner. Some time afterward this became known to the prison authorities, and the punishment for escape was remitted.

The Small Boy's Confession. Little Boy—Mamma, I wish you'd find out who it was hypnotized me and punish 'em severely. Mamma—Who-at?

Little Boy—While you was out I was pulled right into the pantry and forced to eat a hull lot of those cookies you said I mustn't touch.—Good News.

A Venerable Georgia Mule. Old Gin, a mule with a history, died on the farm of Thomas Rodgers, near Lily Pond. The mule was raised by Mr. Rodgers' father and on the 12th day of this month would have been 42 years old. This mule went into service in the army early in the war and was in front of Sharpsburg, in the battle of Chancellorsville, and afterward was returned by devious routes to Rodgers' home in Gordon County. During her long life of active service she was never sick, never balked, was never wounded in battle and never surrendered.—Atlanta Constitution.

## A PECULIAR CASE.

### PHYSICIANS PUZZLED BY THE EXPERIENCE OF MRS. BOWEN.

The Episcopal Hospital Said She Had Consumption.

(From the Record, Philadelphia, Pa.) Last July the Episcopal Hospital admitted a woman whose pale and emaciated face and racking cough proclaimed her the victim of consumption. The case was diagnosed and she was told plainly that she was in an advanced stage of consumption. The examining physician even showed her the sunken place in her breast where the cavity in her lung was supposed to exist. She went home to her family a broken, disheartened woman with death staring her in the face. That was the beginning of the story that was told by Mrs. Bowen, who no longer expects to die, to a reporter who visited her home.

The first symptoms of consumption came in the form of terrible sweats, both night and day. From April until September I was constantly cold and kept wrapped up in blankets through the hottest weather. A terrible cough took possession of me, my breast was sore to the slightest touch, and my limbs were like cold clay. The hardest rubbing with the coarsest towel would not create the slightest flush, and the least exertion would so exhaust me that I could barely gasp for water.

I went to the hospital in July and they diagnosed my case as above stated. It was when the clouds were so dark that the first glint of sunshine came. Mr. Sheldermine, a friend, who lives alone at 1844 Clementine street, said to me one day: "Mrs. Bowen, did you ever take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People? I had never heard of the medicine, but in my condition could not turn a deaf ear to anything that offered relief. It was a considerable thought and investigation that I concluded to discontinue all the medicine I was taking, including cod liver oil, and depend entirely upon Pink Pills. I began to take the pills at first with but little encouragement. The first sign of improvement was a warmth and a tingling sensation in my limbs. Finally the cough disappeared, my chest lost its soreness and I began to gain flesh until I was fifteen pounds heavier. All this I owe to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I cannot praise them too highly."

Mrs. Bowen is a kindly-faced lady of middle age, a church member well-known and highly respected in the town to which she has moved. She is now strong and well, and it seems almost impossible that she was ever given up by eminent physicians as an incurable consumptive. Yet such is the case beyond all dispute.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood, and restore shattered nerves. They are for sale by all druggists, or may be had by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y. For 50 cents per box, or six boxes for \$2.50.

Photography by Phosphorescence. In the field of lighting by phosphorescence we reach hitherto untrodden ground. Phosphorescent light has been associated with the idea of "cold light," or the property of becoming luminous with the omission of the intermediate step of combustion, is commonly understood. As a physical action, we know it in the light of the firefly, which Prof. S. P. Langley rates at an efficiency of 100 per cent., all its radiations lying within the limits of the visible spectrum. By means of the Tesla currents phosphorescent light strong enough even to photograph by has been obtained; and a picture, representing the inventor himself, is the first portrait or photograph of any kind ever taken by phosphorescent light. A bulb whose light-giving member is coated with sulphide of zinc treated in a special way was rendered phosphorescent by means of current obtained from a high-frequency transformer coil. The current used was alternated or oscillated about 10,000 times per second. The exposure was about eight minutes.

In order to test more closely the actinic value of phosphorescent radiations, some bulbs subject to high-frequency currents were photographed, or, if we may coin a new word, "phosphographed," with a somewhat longer exposure. One bright pair illustrated utilize sulphide of zinc in some form for luminosity. The third bulb, seen faintly to the left of them, has a coating of sulphide of calcium. Although, judged by the eye, it glowed with a brightness fully equal to that of the other two, the actinic value was evidently much less. It is, perhaps, needless to say that these demonstrations invite to an endless variety of experiments, in which inventors will find a host of novel phenomena awaiting them as to phosphorescence and fluorescence produced with electrical currents.—The Century.

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## THE JOKERS' BUDGET.

### JESTS AND YARNS BY FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

**A Good Place to Learn—An Interesting Question—The Fate of the Finger, Etc., Etc.**

**THE FATE OF THE FINGER.**  
 "You'll get it!" jeered the spoon, when the finger got smeared with molasses.  
 "Get what?"  
 "A licking."

**THE FINANCIAL ASPECT.**  
 "They tell me that a bicycle saves a man money."  
 "Well," replied Whykins, thoughtfully, "I probably would never have collected my accident insurance if it hadn't been for one."

**HER EXCUSE.**  
 The Rev. Mr. Primly—I was sorry to see you come late to church yesterday.

Miss Fluster—But you'll forgive me, doctor. You know a new bonnet can only be worn once for the first time.

**PUTTING HIM DOWN.**  
 She—I can't help thinking I have seen your portrait in the newspapers somewhere.

He—Oh, no doubt; it's often been published.

She—Then I am not mistaken. What were you cured of?

**AS USUAL.**  
 The Major (after his war lecture)—Yes, sir, when I stepped on the stage, I give you my word, I felt more frightened than if I had faced the enemy on the field of battle.

Wagon—I suppose you felt like turning your back on the whole crowd.

**A CONTRARY PERSON.**  
 Mrs. Crimmonhead—That Mrs. Bacon is a very contrary person, don't you think?

Mrs. Yeast—What makes you think so?

"Why, only yesterday she gave a 5 o'clock tea at 4 o'clock, and had nothing but cocoa."

**TO MAKE THE FOURTEENTH.**  
 Maud—Willie, I wish you hadn't proposed to me to-night.

Willie—Why, pray?

Maud—Because you made the thirteenth. And now I am actually compelled to encourage old Van Goot-rocks to propose, so as to break the spell of bad luck.

**HIS LOGIC.**  
 Boy—Mamma, who is that with the short hair and divided skirts and glasses on?

Mother—Hush, son; that's the new woman.

Boy—Oh, mamma, what a fib! She ain't the new woman. She's older than grandma.

**PROFESSION AND PRACTICE.**  
 "Do any of you ladies believe in advanced women?" shouted the car conductor, putting his head in at the car door.

"Yes, we do," replied a woman holding on to a strap.

"Well, then, move forward."

**SCIENTIFIC TAXATION.**  
 Mrs. Cute—Now, if our income is over \$4,000, we have to pay the Government, don't we?

Mr. Cute (filling up blanks in his return)—Yep.

Mrs. Cute—Well, if we have less than \$4,000, does the Government pay us anything?

**AN IDLE MAID WITH HANDS.**  
 A boarding school inspector, who was examining children in Hampshire the other day, gave a few questions to be answered in writing by them. Among them was the following:

Q. What is a graven image?

A. (Written by child): An idle maid with hands.

**GETTING EVEN WITH HIM.**  
 Excited Stranger (rushing into the young lawyer's office)—Say, a fellow down on the street just called me an unmitigated blatherskite.

Young Lawyer—Why, certainly, certainly. Just sit down and I will make out a complaint.

Stranger—And I thought I would like to borrow your dictionary long enough to hunt up some good long words that would knock him silly.

**AN INTERESTING QUESTION.**  
 Tom—How many intimate girl friends have you?

Kitty—Oh, I couldn't say.

Tom—How many have you that you kiss?

Kitty—I don't know. How many have you?

**A DEADLY IMPLEMENT.**  
 Fuddy—You say that Cheffrey has slain his thousands. Has he been a soldier, or are you only joking and mean that he is a physician?

Daddy—My dear fellow, I never was more serious in my life. No, sir, he is neither soldier nor doctor. He is the publisher of a cook book.

**A CHANCE MEETING IN THE DESERT.**  
 The Arab sheik halted his camel and addressed the stranger.

"Stranger," he said, "art thou of the faith of Islam?"

"Nay," answered the wayfarer, whose tongue clove to the roof of his mouth in his agony of thirst. "I am not yet of the faith, but I am, indeed, a well-wisher!"

**ALL IT CALLED FOR.**  
 Haverly—Upon Downes lighted his cigar with the pawn ticket of his dress suit the other day by mistake. So he took the ashes of the ticket to the pawnbroker.

Austen—What did they say?  
 Haverly—They said that they had a fire the day before, and handed him the ashes of his dress suit.

**EXPLAINED.**  
 "It seems to me, Bobbie," said his teacher, "that a boy who can write his letters as well as you do ought to be ashamed to be so stupid about learning to read."

"Well, you see, Miss J—," said Bobbie, "when I grow up I'm going to write books, so I don't need to know how to read, but writing is necessary."

## A SUMM CONSEQUENCE.

Wife—Why, Charles, what do you mean by burning your old love letters?

Husband—I have been reading them, my dear, and it occurred to me that after I die some one who wished to break my will might get hold of them and use them to prove I was insane.

**A GOOD PLACE TO LEARN.**  
 "Can you swim, little boy?"  
 "Yes, sir."  
 "Where did you learn?"  
 "In the water, sir."

**STOOD THE TEST WELL.**  
 "Mildred has positive proof that her fiancé has a remarkably equable temper," said one sweet young thing to another sweet young thing as they roiled together on the Fifth avenue cable line.

"How did she get the proof?"  
 "She made him take her to a piano recital of severely classical music, and he sat through the entire evening without a murmur or a single cynical remark."

**Kentucky's Highways.**  
 A paper on Kentucky highways, containing a full history of the old and new system of road building in that State, prepared by Major M. H. Camp, member of the National Advisory Committee on Roads, has been made public by the Agricultural Department. The improvement of public roads was begun in Kentucky in the early part of the present century, and to-day few States, it is said, can boast of a better or more extensive system of macadamized highways.

Kentucky passed its first road law Feb. 25, 1792. It was very similar to that of Virginia, which was in turn an adoption of the English road law that has prevailed for ages. One section of that law compelled all male laboring persons 16 years and over, except masters of two or more male laboring slaves, 16 years or more, to work on some public road. Few States, the paper says, have been more liberal in promoting public improvements than Kentucky, especially in the matter of highways, railroads and waterways.

The State has some 2,000 or more male convicts in its two penitentiaries, a portion of whom are being worked by contractors in trades which come more or less in competition with free labor. In this day, when so much is being said and written against such competition, it behooves the lawmakers of the land to devise some method by which such a body of able-bodied men can be required to support themselves and at the same time render valuable aid to the State. No better plan has been suggested than that of working the prisoners on public highways. Several States have already begun this. Some work has been done along this line in Virginia, as well as in North Carolina. Arrangements may be perfected for letting the prisoners by contract either to counties or to congressional districts. This is a question of vital importance to the State of Kentucky.

**All About Alaska.**  
 Alaska, situated in the northwest corner part of North America, was purchased from Russia in 1867 by the United States during Andrew Johnson's administration. The Indians who inhabit it are much more intelligent than those tribes farther south. There are many islands off the coast of Alaska, the Aleutian Islands, celebrated for beautiful scenery, and Douglas Island, noted for its great coal mines. It produces and exports coal, iron, silver, gold, lumber, fish and fur. The mountains of Alaska are capped with snow and ice, while there are beautiful trees at their base. Edgecumbe peak is a volcano, which has slumbered for over a century. Inside is a smoldering fire, while the outside is covered with ice and snow. The glaciers of Alaska are very much larger than those of Switzerland. There are also glaciers on the islands near Alaska. The Yukon is the largest river in North America and has its rise in a series of over a hundred lakes. It is eighty miles wide at its mouth and ten miles wide 800 miles above its mouth. It forms a delta which is forty miles in diameter. The river is 1,000 miles in length.

**A Remarkable Pulpit.**  
 The Mecklin Cathedral pulpit is regarded as the second finest in the world, the finest having been done by the same artist for the cathedral in Brussels. The writer, who has seen it, while admitting points of superiority in that of Brussels, prefers the Mecklin. It is made of oak and the figures of Christ and the women are life size. The sounding board is formed by oak leaves twined with those of a grapevine. The stem of the latter rises naturally from the ground at the entrance to the pulpit, which is apparently hewn out of a rock. The preacher stands under the shadow of the leaves, the cross at his right hand. Below him and in front of the pulpit, forming a part of the base, is a horse which has thrown its rider. It looks as though some impious horseman had approached Calvary heedlessly and had been hurled to destruction over a precipice. The explanation of the design is not given by the guide at the cathedral nor in any book, so visitors and regular worshippers are at liberty to interpret it to please themselves.

**A Triumph for Surgery.**  
 Another triumph for the science of surgery is recorded in the report of a remarkable operation performed at a sanitarium in Flushing by Dr. Chas. A. Phelps, chief surgeon of the New York Police Department. The operation was for the removal of varicose veins, extending from the hip to the bottom of the foot of the patient, and it is represented as having been entirely successful. Whether any operation for the same purpose has ever been performed before is not stated, but it is certainly an extraordinary one, and outside of the ordinary experience of surgeons.

## STORY OF THE WAR.

### JAPAN'S BRILLIANT TACTICS IN SUBDUING CHINA.

**A Succession of Victories—An Offensive and Defensive Alliance by Which Japan Will General China's Vast Armies Should Either Be Satisfied.**

The full terms of the treaty of peace between China and Japan are finally avowed, and more than justify the wildest estimate that has yet been made of the ambition of the conquering power. The independence of Korea was assured, but such independence as Korea would enjoy under this treaty is a mere sham. The annexation of Formosa, of the conquered strongholds and of the territory east of the Yalu River is the dismemberment of China. The indemnity is \$142,000,000.

The sixth article provides for "an offensive and defensive alliance between China and Japan." This means Japanese generals in command of Chinese armies, Japanese admirals restoring China's navy, Japanese control of Chinese finances, legislation, commerce and foreign relations. In a word it gives to forty millions of Japanese the power of handling the resources of the four hundred millions of China.

What use Japan would make of this power is sufficiently indicated in the words of Count Okuma, an ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, who frankly says:

"The European powers are already showing symptoms of decay, and the next generation will see their constitutions shattered and their empires in ruins. Who is fit to be their proper successors if not ourselves?"

Japan is undoubtedly dreaming of world conquest. The absorption of China is really the chief article of the treaty.



MARSHAL YAMAGATA, ADMIRAL ITO, MARSHAL OYAMA.

Japan, an empire with forty million population, conquered China, an empire with four hundred million population, within a little less than eight months.

The war virtually began on the 22d of last June, when 20,000 Japanese troops were landed in Korea. It practically ended February 14 of this year when Admiral Ting, the Chinese commander, surrendered Weihaiwei and then committed suicide.

The United States tried to prevent war by offering (July 18) to be a sort of mutual friend in settling the quarrel. China seemed willing to consent to mediation, but Japan as much as told the Americans to mind their own business. Nevertheless, on every favorable occasion during the struggle the United States sought to play the part of peacemaker, and eventually peace was brought about through the instrumentality of Minister Denby in Peking.

The first overt act of war was the sinking of the British steamship Kowshing off Asan, Korea, in July by the Japanese cruiser Naniwa. The Kowshing was transporting troops to reinforce the Chinese on the peninsula.

Two days before the Japanese had in effect seized the king's palace at Seoul under pretense of protecting the helpless Korean monarch.



LI HUNG CHANG.

July 29 Japan called out her reserves and on Aug. 1 she notified representatives of other countries that war was on and politely informed the rest of the world that things were just what they seemed.

There were numerous engagements of minor consequence while the Japanese were driving the Chinese northward out of Korea, but the first great battle was at Pingyang, Sept. 15 and 16, when Field Marshal (now Minister of War) Yamagata's army captured that stronghold.

Sept. 17, the sea fight off the mouth of the Yalu River substantially destroyed the Chinese Navy. Field Marshal Oyama called from Hireskima Sept. 28 with the second Japanese army, but was lost to sight until exactly one month later he landed with his forces at Talien on the Shinkiang Peninsula of China. Marshal Yamagata meanwhile had been leading his victorious army through Northern Korea.

Port Arthur, looked upon as one of the best fortified places in the world, fell Nov. 21. The two Japanese armies then marched leisurely on to Peking. There was occasional fighting, but evidently the Japanese did not press the campaign, moving along leisurely and when ready capturing Newchwang on the Leatong River.

The battle of Weihaiwei was the

next and the final important engagement of the war.

Japan has made a hostile demonstration about Formosa, but probably in order to lay a foundation for a claim to it in the peace negotiations rather than to seize the island.

About the middle of March the talk of peace negotiations, which had been heard for some weeks, crystallized in the definite agreement of China to accept the conditions which Japan proposed.

The correspondence was carried on through the United States ministers in order to avoid a repetition of the incident of February, when Japan kicked out two emissaries masquerading as peace ambassadors, but without effect.

After some further delay Li Hung Chang was duly commissioned to represent the Emperor of China and sailed for Shimonoseki, Japan, where he was received by Japan's peace commissioners, Count Ota and Viscount Mutsu.

The peace conference, was only fairly under way when a fanatic shot Li Hung Chang, inflicting a slight wound in the face. The Mikado promptly proclaimed an armistice, intended to last until the Chinese Envoy should recover.

Before the armistice expired the peace conference had agreed upon a treaty.

The provisions of the treaty of most consequence to outside countries are these:

China agrees to no longer impose upon foreigners the odious tax known as *likin*, levied upon goods and sales.

A uniform standard tael is to be adopted by China for her currency. Much confusion is caused in money calculations, because there are the *Aankwan* or custom tael (usually meant when government computations are made), worth about 72 cents, and the Shanghai tael, worth about 69 cents.

All foreigners are to be permitted to introduce into China factories and machinery, and to lease warehouses in the interior.

Japan takes Formosa, the Pescadore Islands and Manchuria from Yingkow, on the Liao river to Anping, on the Yalu including the Leatong peninsula.

No other part of China is to be occupied by Japan even as a temporary guarantee that China shall abide by the provisions of the peace treaty, except possibly Weihaiwei.

The important commercial concessions made by China are to be shared by all nations.

Other countries have striven for many years to induce China to abolish the *likin* impost, but in vain.

The term is composed of the Chinese word "li," the thousandth part of a tael, and "kin," meaning money. The tax is imposed in addition to customs duties upon goods transported from one point in China to another, and the rates varies at the different barriers or boundaries throughout the country.

Foreign owned goods might be exempted from this and other local exactions by means of transit passes issued by the customs authorities on payment of two and one-half per cent. of the value of the goods.

Originally the *likin* was a tax of one cash (a copper coin varying in value from one-tenth to one-fourteenth of an American cent) per hundred on the value of all sales, and was imposed by the people of China upon themselves to make up the deficiency in the land tax during the Taiping rebellion.

The money thus raised was to be set apart for military measures only and intended to be merely a temporary measure. But it is still levied and has been recognized in treaties by foreign nations trading with China.

**DOCTORING WILD BEASTS.**  
 A Big Menagerie Has Its Animal Hospital.

The thousands of people who gaze with awe at the big elephants, poke sticks at the monkeys and try to play tricks on the inoffensive camels at Barnum & Bailey's circus probably don't stop to realize that these animals have troubles enough of their own. Coming from many climes, subjected to the hardships of close confinement, the animals are continually falling victims to disease and accident. And therefore it is that a very important though comparatively unknown adjunct to the menagerie is the animal hospital, with its skillful staff of attendants.

The ordinary family physician would be quite as useless as the layman in treating the ills of a horse, constrictor or locating the seat of pain in a leopard. It takes a special training for that sort of practice, and on the skill of the animal hospital staff depends the saving of a small fortune to the circus people. The wild beasts are continually wrenching their muscles and breaking bones by getting their legs through the bars of the cages. In such a case a collar, with a loop rope attached, is slipped over the neck of the animal, the rope pressed through a ring in the floor of the cage and the animal held down fast while the limb is stretched or the bone set. The animal is held fast to the floor for several days until recovery begins, and day by day the rope is loosened until he finally regains the liberty of his cage.

When animals fall ill their medicine is administered with the food. Elephants are very fond of whisky, and any kind and amount of medicine can be administered to them in that way, for the elephant's taste is not a discriminating one. The monkey is the one animal that defies the skill of the doctor. Consumption is the curse of the simian family, and from its clutches there is no escape. Dentistry is an important branch of the menagerie hospital. A decayed or even a loosened tooth will cause more uproar in the menagerie than a dozen broken limbs, and the howls of rage from a pain racked lion or tiger will send all the other animals cowering to the corners of their cages. Of course, there is only one remedy—extraction.

Fifty-five towns and cities in England now destroy garbage by burning and use the heat to generate electricity for street lighting.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

**THE** European country where divorces are most numerous is Switzerland. Since the Federal law of 1874 the proportion has reached 47 to the 1,000.

There were but 11 bicycle factories in the United States in 1885 and they made but 11,000 wheels. This year there are 126 factories and it is estimated that not less than 500,000 wheels will be turned out. We have received no figures yet showing the number of bloomer factories or the number of bloomers which will be worn this summer.

New Zealand has invented a unique method for the prevention of intemperance. It proposes to pass a law to the effect that any person convicted of being an habitual drunkard shall be photographed at his own expense and a copy be supplied to every saloon keeper in the district. The dealer supplying liquor to such a person is to be fined.

The divorce statistics of Europe show that marriage is a positive failure in England in one out of every 400 ventures. In France there are 11 divorces to every 400 marriages, in Switzerland one out of every 500. It is surprising to learn that in Germany the average is still higher. In Scandinavia, where a divorce was formerly a rare affair, there are now 200 annually.

The Gold Dollar Saloon, of Buffalo, said to be one of the handsomest drinking places in the United States, is to be converted into a Temperance saloon. The proprietor is tired of selling liquor and will be put in charge of the new enterprise. The floor of the place is laid with \$20 gold pieces, the bar is studded with \$50 gold pieces, the walls are hung with fine pictures, and it is furnished with 1,200 incandescent lights.

Mr. Dorsey Monro, United States commercial agent to the Congo Free State, who has recently returned to Washington after two years in Africa, declares that 20,000,000 people in that region are eaters of human flesh. He tells a horrible story about surprising a village one day, when a big cannibal feast was in progress, and also describes how he saw fourteen persons buried alive in a grave with the dead body of a great chief.

FRANCE'S Chief Magistrate is seriously considering the policy of claiming a reward for the discovery of the whereabouts of the sardine. The latter, which constitutes the chief means of existence of most of the seaside population of France, has disappeared in a most mysterious manner, not only from the coasts of that country, but also from those of Spain and Portugal as well, and within a short space of time the entire sardine industry in these three countries will be at a standstill.

CHOLERA has already appeared this year on the Red Sea. At Camaran, through which 11,000 pilgrims from Mecca have passed so far, 2,000 are quarantined in the lazaretto, and the cases amount to thirty a day, many of them resulting in death. As the bulk of the pilgrims will come during the next few weeks and those returning home are likely to spread the plague, the Sultan has been asked to stop the pilgrimage from the Indies, but he does not wish to interfere on religious grounds.

The marine hospital surgeons who are manufacturing anti-toxine at New York say that a young girl who died eight minutes after the first injection of anti-toxine did not die from the medicine, which has been analyzed by government chemists and proved to be pure. This new remedy for diphtheria is said to be doing wonders. Among the lives it saved recently in New York was that of a colored child who had been carried about the streets for seven hours because no hospital applied to would admit a diphtheritic patient.

The republic of France proposes to tax people who continue to use the titles of the old regime. The rate for a prince is to be \$200 a year, for a duke and for a marquis \$140. The lowest tax is to be \$20 for a man who uses a single prefix with his name. A contemporary facetiously asks: "Why not tax American girls who marry titles? If a heavy export duty on American wealth were levied it might deter the American girls from marrying the foreigners and would give the American bachelors a better chance."

In spite of the repeated assurances on the part of the semi-official Russian press that the deportation of criminal and political convicts to Siberia had ceased, it appears from municipal returns now published at Moscow that exactly 11,530 convicts passed through that city on their way to the penal settlements of Siberia during the last year. This is in addition to the 2,000 criminals classed as *langers* who were employed during 1894 at Odessa for the island of Saghalien, which lies to the north of Japan, and is used exclusively for offenders of the most desperate character.

Mr. Morton, Secretary of Agriculture, makes a suggestion which should stimulate inventive genius. He says one of the great needs of the country is an agricultural implement which will take the place of the plow and do better work. It ought to be something that will break up the land and turn it over as a man does with a spade. Secretary Morton thinks such an implement could be made. It might be constructed in the form of a rotary spade, or an implement consisting of a number of revolving knives which, in passing over the land, would chop up the soil and subsoil for two feet, so as to render the percolation of the rainfall easy and perfect to the depth to which the ground has been stirred. The advantages of such a machine would, of course, be great. The ordinary plow, by its downward draft, presses the bottom of a furrow into a sort of trough, and thus the water is drained off instead of being held for the coming crop. Secretary Morton has given this subject much study and is convinced that such a machine as he recommends can be worked successfully. The man who would invent it would confer a great benefit upon the world and would earn a fortune for himself.

## TWO YEARS IN A HOSPITAL.

### Henry Hoffman Lives With a Broken Back.

Few men are permitted to celebrate the anniversary of the day they broke their backs and when they are miraculously spared, the occasion, of course, is peculiarly sad. Henry Hoffman, a patient in a Brooklyn, N. Y., hospital, has twice seen that event. Over two years ago he was brought to the bed on which he has since lain, with his back broken. The poor fellow bravely faces the terrible fate which few are compelled to experience.

His case has baffled the leading physicians of the country. Below his chest he is as insensible as a dead man. No operation, the physicians who have examined him, declare, could be made which would relieve him.

At the time Hoffman received his injuries the case was extensively reported. It was considered remarkable that the man should live long enough to reach the hospital, yet he has lingered since then, having been unconscious for three minutes, immediately after the blow which laid him low.

Hoffman was a stalwart sailor at the time he met with his accident. He was then 80 years old, broad chested, powerful of limb and as strong a sailor as there was in the crew of the Silver Gray, a ship lying at the foot of Noble street, Brooklyn. While working on the forward deck Hoffman was struck across the back by a heavy bar of iron which fell from the mast head, where it was placed to hold some blocks and tackle. His shipmates picked him up and carried him to the pier. An ambulance was summoned and he was taken to the hospital. Two of the lumbar vertebrae were found to be fractured. Paralysis below the chest existed then as now.

Hoffman was born in Darmstadt, Germany, and has no relatives living. At first his hopeful disposition sustained him through his severe trial. He seemed to feel that the doctors would do something to restore the lower half of his body, so that he could be himself again. Later he has come to believe, however, that there is no hope. Then at times he has said if he could only get to Germany he knew the physicians there could help him.

"Why, I knew a man in Bavaria," he said, "who had two artificial bones put in his back near his neck. The doctors in Germany, I know, could treat my case successfully. They have done nothing for me here but put me on this bed. Doctors from all over have examined me, but none of them has done a thing to help me."

Hoffman lies in bed in a half sitting posture during the day. He reads a great deal and chats pleasantly with the other patients. His legs have shrunk while the upper part of his body has become fleshy. It is one of those remarkable cases, that medical science cannot reach. Hoffman may lie there for years in that condition. He is perfectly healthy and his cheerful disposition is invaluable to him now.

**Easter Island.**  
 Far away in the Pacific Ocean lies a lonely volcanic island, which is called Easter Island, from the fact that it was discovered on Easter day, 1722, by a navigator named Roys.

green, a Dutch Admiral. Its name is Rapa-Nui, and its Polynesian inhabitants are fast dying out. Comparatively few explorers have visited it, and, contrary to the joyous spring name it has, is a deserted place.

What makes Easter Island of interest are the numbers of curious colossal stone heads and busts, called *Moa*, which abound there, evidently the work of the natives hundreds of years ago. A few of these are erect, but many have fallen.

The legend says that King Tukuhiu settled in Rapa-Nui and retired into a cave where he carved and cut all the gigantic heads, which removed themselves to their present position on the island.

When he became old, he did not die, but was turned into a butterfly, which is called in that country by his name.

Tukuhiu used to search for eggs in the nests of the sea birds, and when he lost his human form the chief, who wished to succeed him, agreed to search for a certain number of eggs, and the first to collect them was appointed King. It seems singular that eggs without any especial significance should have been so important on Easter Island.

**A Remarkable Pulpit.**  
 The Mecklin Cathedral pulpit is regarded as the second finest in the world, the finest having been done by the same artist for the cathedral in Brussels. The writer, who has seen both, while admitting points of superiority in that of Brussels, prefers this, which is in the cathedral at Mecklin. It is made of oak and the figures of Christ and the women are life size. The sounding board is formed by oak leaves twined with those of a grapevine. The stem of the latter rises naturally from the ground at the entrance to the pulpit, which is apparently hewn out of a rock. The preacher stands under the shadow of the leaves, the cross at his right hand. Below him and in front of the pulpit, forming a part of the base, is a horse which has thrown its rider. It looks as though some impious horseman had approached Calvary heedlessly and had been hurled to destruction over a precipice. The explanation of the design is not given by the guide at the cathedral nor in any book, so visitors and regular worshippers are at liberty to interpret it to please themselves.

**Walking Backward.**  
 Walking backward is the latest pedestrian feat for a wager. A young Belgian recently walked from Antwerp, Belgium, to Brussels in two days, going backward the whole time. Practice made him progress as rapidly as by the ordinary mode of walking, but he was obliged to wear special shoes, with a kind of heel underneath the toe.

## CRUTCHES.

### Where They Are Made and What They Are Made Of.

Nearly all the crutches made in this country, for use here and for export to foreign countries, principally to the West Indies, to Mexico, Central America and South America, are made in four or five factories in New England, and two or three factories in other parts of the country. Perhaps three-fourths or more of them are made in New England, a great number being produced by a single factory in New Hampshire. A few crutches are made to order outside of the factories, but they are very few. Almost without exception, and including those made to order, crutches are made in the factories. Most of the factories are located where they are so as to be as near as possible to forests of suitable timber, and because of the greater cheapness of labor. Practically no crutches are imported.

Rock maple is the wood most used in the manufacture of crutches; they are made also of lancewood, rosewood, hickory and other woods, and of bamboo. The great majority of crutches are now made of the modern style, the spread or double-bar crutch so familiar to the eye, but the old style crutch has by no means gone entirely out of use. Perhaps ten per cent. of our crutches are still made of the old fashioned style, a single straight bar, with an arm piece across at the top. Crutches of this kind are sometimes made of ash or oak; they are more commonly sold where but a single crutch is desired, and where, therefore, a greater strength and stiffness are needed.